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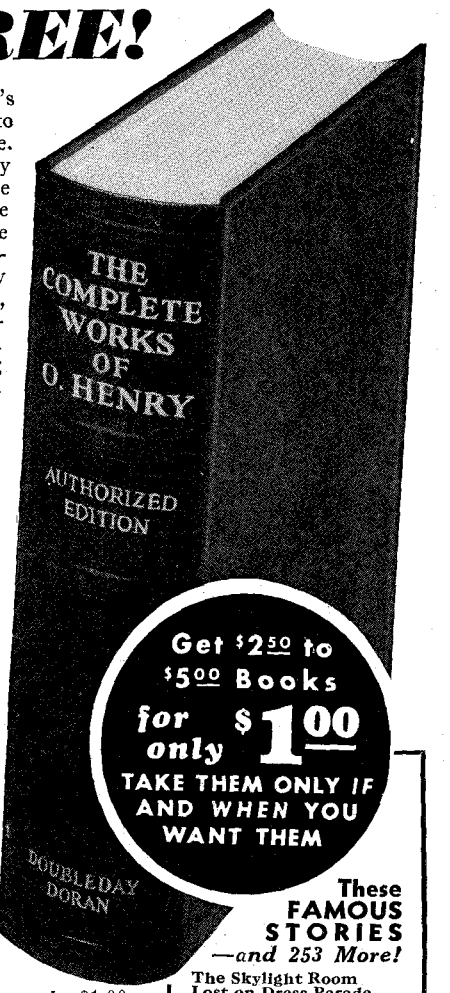

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Because of the wide publicity accorded to higher tax rates, there is danger that people may come to feel that tax considerations are the most important element in trust arrangements. Those contemplating the establishment of trusts should bear in mind that the fulfillment of their intended purposes depends primarily upon the ability of a trustee to invest funds wisely over a long period of years.

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

New Deal—New Year—New Verdicts?

Nine Justices Sift Through Mountains of Lawsuits; They Soon Will Tell Whether Roosevelt Policies Conflict With Constitution

Chief Justice Hughes and *Santa Claus* may have little in common but white whiskers, pink cheeks, and a warm amiability. Supreme Court Justices, it is safe to say, do not fancy themselves in the Yuletide rôle. The New Deal and its opposition, nevertheless, are watching the Supreme Court chimney wide-eyed for belated gifts for one or the other.

Between the New Deal and the New Year rises a mountain of lawsuits—more than 2,000 of them, against processing taxes, cotton and tobacco control, power sale, coal stabilization, utilities regulation, farm-mortgage moratoriums, and labor-disputes legislation. Almost the entire Roosevelt program is involved.

Not all these suits have reached, or will reach, the High Court, but enough of them have been appealed to provide the necessary models, and to keep the Government and Supreme Court humming. Recently, two government lawyers have collapsed while arguing in the awesome marble halls.

No Vacation

When the nine Justices doffed their black robes, and left their new building for warm holiday firesides, they prepared to return a week earlier than is their custom. Their two-week recess is no vacation. Decisions are expected on January 6, or soon thereafter, on the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the related Bankhead Cotton Control Law, and the Tennessee Valley Authority Act.

"It will be embarrassing for the Congress, on reassembling in January," said the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Ind.-Dem.), "to find much of its work being discussed, with charges made that it was not good work, and is illegal and unconstitutional. . . . The situation can be seen as anything but clear, with probably more legislation under fire directly following its enactment than was ever known before in the history of the country."

The TVA Act was under fire last week. Minority stockholders of the Alabama Power Company charged that all power-companies were threatened with "competitive duplication" of services by TVA.

In this case the Government had been sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans after it had lost in the District Court at Birmingham.

Surveying the Administration's causes for ruing its contacts with the Court, Owen Scott, in a copyrighted article in the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.), spies in the hearings a ray of hope for the President.

"Court Justices did not spare Mr. Roosevelt's feelings in their opinion that the United States Government, by devaluing the dollar, had violated its solemn contract," he recalls. "They administered a personal rebuke when balking his effort to remove a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The jolt wrapped up in the death of the NRA codes staggered the New Deal. Now, officials are steeled for what they believe is going to be an end of compulsory control of farm marketing in cotton, tobacco, and potatoes."

But, he continues, on the issue of whether "the Federal Government may sell at the switchboard all of the power produced by water from a navigable river flowing over a Government-constructed dam," government legal experts are highly optimistic.

TVA was the President's first New Deal project. Before he took office he sanguinely painted his idea of the "great national experiment" to turn the Tennessee Valley into a laboratory of economic research.

There he hoped to find jobs, decentralize industry, bring cheap power to city and farm, halt flood-damage and preserve American forests.

In May, 1933, he signed the Act to develop various Southern sites, leading "logically to national planning for a complete river watershed involving many States and the future lives and welfare of millions."

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, seventy-four-year-old sponsor of the project, a few days ago puffed on his pipe and told of a recent visit to the scene of the TVA dam and town which bear his name:

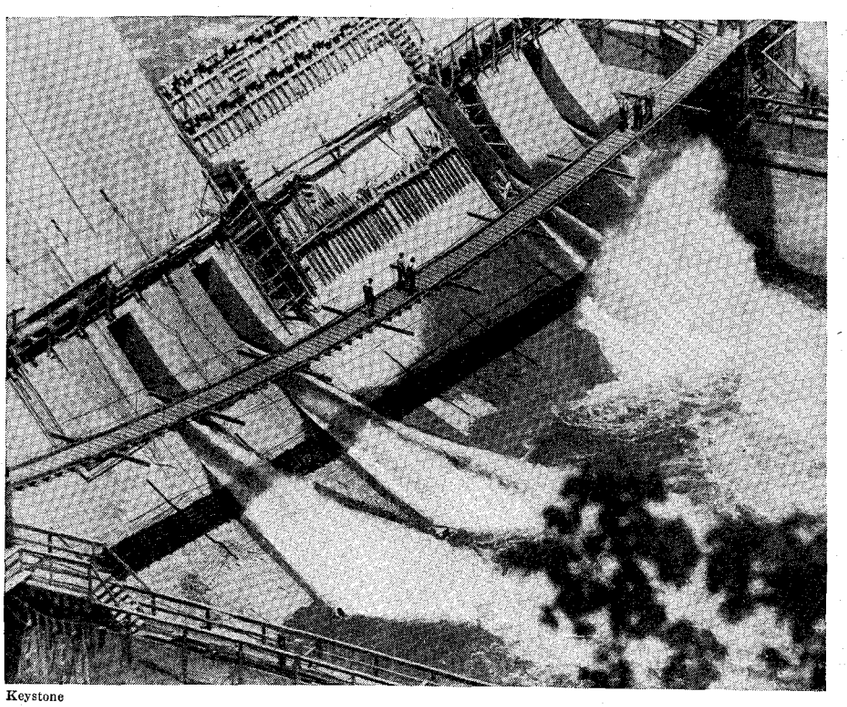
"I went into the home of a farmer down there. When I got inside I was amazed. Everything was operated by electricity.

Electric Churn

"They had lights, of course, and an electric stove, electric refrigerator—and, of all things, an electric churn. The churn was just like the one I had to work before I went to school back in Ohio as a boy—except all you had to do was turn on a switch."

In this idyllic picture, the power-companies see confiscation. They want to prevent the TVA from transmitting and marketing its surplus electricity. Twenty-six out of thirty-two municipalities in the Valley have voted to buy TVA power. Birmingham turned it down.

"The TVA is an experiment in social planning," says *The New Republic*. "It is antithetical to *laissez-faire* business philosophy. Yet its development of hydro-



Keystone

Swung across the base of Norris Dam, this catwalk carries TVA workers to their jobs

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electric power has already brought about increased business activity in the Tennessee Valley, and promises to make it a large industrial center."

John D. C. Weldon, in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, voices industry's discontent.

"TVA is a monstrosity," he says, "if it exists at all, the economic justification for ever having started such an experiment is slight indeed. As a real yardstick of what the consumer should pay for electricity, it is as crooked as a ram's horn; as a necessary aid to navigation, it is a waste of money; while if its real objective is the uplifting of the social standards of the unfortunate people living in the Tennessee Valley, its efficacy is very much in doubt.

"Altho TVA may be said to affect the business of the country as a whole in a negligible manner, it is directly adverse to the private power-companies operating in its territory. Moreover, if, as may well be possible, it is merely the first example of what is to happen elsewhere in the country, it menaces all private power-companies.

"There is little doubt that the waste of taxpayers' money on dams, drainage, dredging, and so forth is perfectly constitutional; on the other hand, TVA's retailing of power probably is unconstitutional."

At this moment, nine Justices are pondering that very question. They may tell the answer a week from Monday.

PWA and Elephant-House

Less money for PWA. Crisp as fresh toast this head-line last week came as assurance that President Roosevelt meant what he said when, recently, he announced that "the peak of spending is past."

He believes that $500,000,000 is an adequate annual amount to take care of Federal Public Works. And, so, not more than $500,000,000 expenditures on public-works projects will be presented to Congress for the next fiscal year.

These the President wants voted as direct appropriations instead of allocations from a fund administered by him. The 1933 fund was $3,300,000,000. In 1934, $400,000,000 more was voted.

A movement in this direction had already begun, Ernest K. Lindley points out in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and adds: "From what he [the President] said, it was assumed that he has found it possible to include approximately his entire $500,000,000 total in the regular budget of 1936-'37. In any event, he made it plain that Congressional sanction would be sought for each of the large projects, such as the Florida Canal and Passamaquoddy Dam, which have already been begun."

Not dams or canals, but an elephant-house at the Washington zoo was singled out by correspondents for questioning.

The President admitted he had approved $61,800 for its construction, after he had learned from the Smithsonian Institution that the elephant faced extinction.

This seriously. Then, with a smile, the President remarked that while the Administration was building a house for one kind of an elephant, it was digging a pit for another kind.

Townsend Plan as "National Issue"

Movement Spreading Rapidly; Backers Elated Over Michigan Election; California Leader Pushes Program in Drive for Action by Congress

© International

Walter P. Warmbold, manager of Townsend headquarters in Washington, with a secretary, under a picture of their chief

Refreshed from a two-months' trip to the Orient, Vice President John N. Garner, marched jovially down a gang-plank to a Seattle pier last week. Reporters asked him what he thought of the Townsend Plan.

"What's that?" he said.

Politicians in Washington knew well what the Townsend Plan was. For, during the two months in which the Vice President had been touring Japan, the prairie-fire spread of the Townsend Old Age Revolving Pensions movement had been causing them many an uncertain moment.

The uncertainty has by no means been relieved by the result of the Third Congressional District election in Michigan on December 17.

There, running on the Republican ticket, Verner W. Main, bespectacled Battle Creek lawyer, won a seat in the United States House of Representatives by a two-to-one vote. Altho after his election Mr. Main said he represented "no one group," he had been indorsed by the Townsend Clubs.

Feeling that "his enthusiasm for the plan had cooled" during the campaign, the Detroit *News* (Ind.) said: "He seems to realize that he was elected chiefly because he ran on the Republican ticket" in a district which has been reliably Republican for thirty years.

In any case, his election called attention to the spread of the Townsend prairie fire.

No political movement since the free silver crusade of William Jennings Bryan has aroused such fervor among millions of Americans. Voted down decisively in the last session of Congress, Townsendism has staged an astounding comeback. Now, braced by their Michigan triumph, Townsendites are feverishly pushing 1936 election plans for placing "100 new faces" in the chambers of Congress. "Enact the Townsend Plan in this Congress, or Elect Townsend Men for the Next," they cry.

That this is no empty threat may be seen by a quick perusal of head-lines in key-city newspapers during the last month. New York announces a convention of delegates from thirteen Northeastern States. Oakland, California, counts 35,000 at a gigantic mass-meeting. North Dakota records 167 clubs with 20,000 members.

Explanation of this avalanche-growth lies in the extreme simplicity of the Townsend program. It has one plank. This calls for the payment of $200 a month to every citizen sixty years old or over. No strings are attached. The pensioner is required only to spend his $200 by the end of each month and to do no lucrative work.

In the midst of the recent flood-light of attention thrown on the movement stands Dr. Francis Everett Townsend, its calm, gentle-voiced, and utterly unruffled founder.

At sixty-eight this lean, gray-haired little physician seems to thrive on shuttling across the continent by train and plane, averaging three to four speeches a day, a schedule which has floored many a veteran politician.

Tho his plan is indorsed by 5,000 Townsend Clubs with an asserted strength of 5,000,000 members and 25,000,000 supporters, most newspaper editors call it "fantastic," "chimerical," or "dangerous." Many fear that it would precipitate an uncontrolled price inflation, and write, like the Norfolk (Va.) *Ledger-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.) that "expert propagandists find it easy to sell this idea to persons whose sales-resistance has been lowered by the depression and by social and economic unrest. The only difficulty is that it won't work."

Wide World

Verner W. Main

The movement's own *National Townsend Weekly*, published in Los Angeles, holds that "the rapid growth of the number of clubs following the Great Convention demonstrates that the people of this country await only an intelligent explanation of the Townsend Plan to welcome it and demand it."

On the contrary, the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) predicts that "there will be many a heartache on the part of old persons credulous about the power of their country to give before the Townsend Plan is finally relegated to limbo."

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Nearly Million Votes Now Cast in *Digest* Poll

Of 987,158 Ballots From Forty-One States Tallied, 409,527 Say "Yes" and 577,631 "No" on New Deal Policies Question; Percentages—41.49 Pro and 58.51 Con

A mighty array of nearly 1,000,000 voters, in forty-one States, record their views this week in the sixth report of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S Poll of New Deal strength to-day.

With only seven more States to be heard from, the 10,000,000-ballot Poll is rapidly filling up the blank spaces in the table on this page. The large number of ballots here tabulated reflect increased interest in the Poll as the 1936 Presidential campaign hits a faster beat.

Once again, the New Deal shows a loss. Of the 987,158 tallied, 409,527 vote "yes" on the question, "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?" and 577,631 vote "no."

The "noes" are leading by 168,104. The percentages, still tending away from the Administration, show 41.49 "yes" and 58.51 "no." This is an increase in the "no" vote since last week of about eight-tenths of 1 per cent. In THE DIGEST Poll of 1934, the New Deal won a majority of 61.15 per cent.

Twelve States are showing majorities for the New Deal, while twenty-nine are opposing it. But what the other seven States still to be heard from will register, and what the final vote in the forty-one already represented will be, still is a question.

The seven other States yet to be represented include Vermont, Maine, Delaware, Nevada, and the giants, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Of the seven new States listed in the table this week, the New Deal captures only one in the early returns—Utah, which gives a favorable percentage of 53.84. The six others, with their unfavorable percentages, are: Arizona, 57.99; Idaho, 61.74; Montana, 59.15; New Mexico, 53.90; Rhode Island, 77.05, and Wyoming, 61.50.

Few changes, except fractional ones, are discernible since last week's report. The Farm Belt and the other areas voting against the New Deal are maintaining their negative percentages. The twelve States voting for the Administration are Utah, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. But, even here, as the table on the next page shows, the favorable percentages are greatly reduced from those given in THE DIGEST Poll of 1934.

Mississippi is strongest for the New Deal, with a majority of 73.07 per cent. Massachusetts is most strongly opposed, with an unfavorable percentage of 79.88 on the fairly substantial basis of 40,583 votes.

All the other New England States thus far recorded are voting in opposition, Rhode Island, by 77.05 per cent; Connecticut, by 71.73 per cent., and New Hampshire, by 77.67 per cent. All supported the New Deal in the Poll last year.

The forty-one States in this week's re-

Sixth Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	THE VOTES RECEIVED TO DATE SHOW THE FOLLOWING:			ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND HOW THEY NOW VOTE ON NEW DEAL POLICIES											
				Those Who Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Did Not Vote in 1932 or Vote Not Indicated — Now Vote on the New Deal		
	Total Votes to Date	Votes YES (in Support of Roosevelt's Policies)	Votes NO (Against Roosevelt's Policies)	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
ALABAMA	10,178	6,833=67.13%	3,345=32.87%	6,336	2,041	8,377	204	998	1,202	42	31	73	251	275	526
ARIZONA	1,157	486=42.01%	671=57.99%	400	250	650	57	381	438	13	11	24	16	29	45
ARKANSAS	7,861	4,762=60.58%	3,099=39.42%	4,441	1,813	6,254	174	1,019	1,193	22	34	56	125	233	358
CALIFORNIA	106,810	45,030=42.16%	61,780=57.84%	34,174	16,403	50,577	8,178	42,391	50,569	1,412	803	2,215	1,266	2,183	3,449
COLORADO	17,855	6,222=34.85%	11,633=65.15%	4,858	3,150	8,008	978	7,753	8,731	205	235	440	181	495	676
CONNECTICUT	21,911	6,194=28.27%	15,717=71.73%	4,639	2,753	7,392	1,080	12,274	13,354	288	214	502	187	476	663
FLORIDA	10,418	5,141=49.35%	5,277=50.65%	4,514	2,478	6,992	361	2,341	2,702	35	43	78	231	415	646
GEORGIA	15,524	10,432=67.20%	5,092=32.80%	9,515	3,345	12,860	263	1,180	1,443	72	45	117	582	522	1,104
IDAHO	3,502	1,340=38.26%	2,162=61.74%	1,077	639	1,716	220	1,401	1,621	11	36	47	32	86	118
ILLINOIS	113,451	38,875=34.27%	74,576=65.73%	30,097	21,444	51,541	6,253	49,272	55,525	1,267	995	2,262	1,258	2,865	4,123
INDIANA	51,673	21,005=40.65%	30,668=59.35%	17,230	7,761	24,991	2,806	21,232	24,038	340	285	625	629	1,390	2,019
IOWA	39,522	16,533=41.83%	22,989=58.17%	13,245	6,152	19,397	2,470	15,463	17,933	280	339	619	538	1,035	1,573
KANSAS	37,719	16,120=42.74%	21,599=57.26%	12,449	5,190	17,639	2,711	14,693	17,404	335	373	708	625	1,343	1,968
KENTUCKY	20,125	12,031=59.78%	8,094=40.22%	10,648	2,782	13,430	890	4,721	5,611	102	92	194	391	499	890
LOUISIANA	5,810	3,663=63.05%	2,147=36.95%	3,293	1,487	4,780	218	506	724	10	28	38	142	126	268
MARYLAND	19,735	6,680=33.85%	13,055=66.15%	5,580	5,383	10,963	620	6,675	7,295	207	203	410	273	794	1,067
MASSACHUSETTS	40,583	8,166=20.12%	32,417=79.88%	6,089	5,645	11,734	1,466	25,640	27,106	403	351	754	208	781	989
MICHIGAN	47,305	15,069=31.85%	32,236=68.15%	11,297	8,264	19,561	2,693	22,411	25,104	610	528	1,138	469	1,033	1,502
MINNESOTA	45,905	16,634=36.24%	29,271=63.76%	13,086	8,726	21,812	2,622	19,237	21,859	473	467	940	453	841	1,294
MISSISSIPPI	6,022	4,400=73.07%	1,622=26.93%	4,189	1,227	5,416	70	261	331	12	10	22	129	124	253
MISSOURI	59,790	25,881=43.29%	33,909=56.71%	22,249	11,047	33,296	2,602	20,804	23,406	374	513	887	656	1,545	2,201
MONTANA	4,333	1,770=40.85%	2,563=59.15%	1,348	708	2,056	319	1,733	2,052	53	44	97	50	78	128
NEBRASKA	24,265	9,695=39.95%	14,570=60.05%	8,019	4,584	12,603	1,213	9,082	10,295	160	194	354	303	710	1,013
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,375	977=22.33%	3,398=77.67%	741	582	1,323	154	2,677	2,831	35	23	58	47	116	163
NEW MEXICO	1,809	834=46.10%	975=53.90%	715	325	1,040	79	587	666	15	18	33	25	45	70
NORTH CAROLINA	14,722	9,550=64.87%	5,172=35.13%	8,719	2,358	11,077	393	2,293	2,686	107	77	184	331	444	775
NORTH DAKOTA	6,553	2,660=40.59%	3,893=59.41%	2,127	1,611	3,738	424	2,093	2,517	45	79	124	64	110	174
OHIO	89,173	32,219=36.13%	56,954=63.87%	24,613	14,591	39,204	5,585	39,355	44,940	1,172	930	2,102	849	2,078	2,927
OKLAHOMA	21,768	10,424=47.89%	11,344=52.11%	9,048	4,753	13,801	930	5,745	6,675	94	114	208	352	732	1,084
OREGON	3,150	1,362=41.33%	1,848=58.67%	1,022	536	1,558	210	1,194	1,404	32	47	79	38	71	109
RHODE ISLAND	6,610	1,517=22.95%	5,093=77.05%	1,183	986	2,169	243	3,902	4,145	40	34	74	51	171	222
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,292	3,023=70.43%	1,269=29.57%	2,889	973	3,862	28	127	155	8	4	12	98	165	263
SOUTH DAKOTA	10,014	3,601=35.96%	6,413=64.04%	2,941	2,134	5,075	514	3,936	4,450	49	101	150	97	242	339
TENNESSEE	19,688	12,497=63.48%	7,191=36.52%	11,059	2,750	13,809	720	3,697	4,417	112	97	209	606	647	1,253
TEXAS	39,068	23,628=60.48%	15,440=39.52%	21,385	9,595	30,980	1,247	4,777	6,024	178	163	341	818	905	1,723
UTAH	4,084	2,199=53.84%	1,885=46.16%	1,741	555	2,296	337	1,251	1,588	47	26	73	74	53	127
VIRGINIA	17,509	9,188=52.48%	8,321=47.52%	8,137	3,610	11,747	560	4,025	4,585	123	104	227	368	582	950
WASHINGTON	9,328	3,651=39.14%	5,677=60.86%	2,869	1,781	4,650	586	3,554	4,140	86	134	220	110	208	318
WEST VIRGINIA	14,868	6,209=41.76%	8,659=58.24%	5,454	2,359	7,813	561	5,895	6,456	71	62	133	123	343	466
WISCONSIN	6,540	2,257=34.51%	4,283=65.49%	1,843	1,461	3,304	308	2,641	2,949	58	47	105	48	134	182
WYOMING	2,153	829=38.50%	1,324=61.50%	658	344	1,002	127	936	1,063	27	14	41	17	30	47
TOTALS	987,158	409,527=41.49%	577,631=58.51%	335,917	174,576	510,493	51,474	370,153	421,627	9,025	7,948	16,973	13,111	24,954	38,065

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The Vote in '32, '34, and To-Day

The following table shows how the forty-one States listed in this report voted on Roosevelt (a) in the 1932 election, (b) in THE DIGEST'S NEW DEAL POLL of 1934, and (c) in the 1935 LITERARY DIGEST Poll to date:

	1932 Election for Roosevelt (A) Per Cent.	1934 Poll Vote for New Deal Policies (B) Per Cent.	1935 Vote to Date for New Deal Policies (C) Per Cent.
Alabama	84.85	80.44	67.13
Arizona	67.03	67.04	42.01
Arkansas	85.96	72.77	60.58
California	58.41	69.32	42.16
Colorado	54.81	53.43	34.85
Connecticut	47.40	55.81	28.27
Florida	74.68	71.77	49.35
Georgia	91.60	82.43	67.20
Idaho	58.70	57.03	38.26
Illinois	55.23	53.24	34.27
Indiana	54.67	52.09	40.65
Iowa	57.69	51.70	41.83
Kansas	53.56	50.82	42.74
Kentucky	59.06	66.04	59.78
Louisiana	92.79	75.10	63.05
Maryland	61.50	60.28	33.85
Massachusetts	50.64	52.16	20.12
Michigan	52.37	60.39	31.85
Minnesota	59.91	62.19	36.24
Mississippi	95.98	83.27	73.07
Missouri	63.69	63.15	43.29
Montana	58.80	63.20	40.85
Nebraska	62.98	53.91	39.95
New Hampshire	48.99	51.08	22.33
New Mexico	62.72	63.68	46.10
North Carolina	69.93	75.03	64.87
North Dakota	69.59	60.27	40.59
Ohio	49.87	59.92	36.13
Oklahoma	73.30	66.98	47.89
Oregon	58.00	70.42	41.33
Rhode Island	55.08	57.46	22.95
South Carolina	98.03	83.63	70.43
South Dakota	63.62	50.28	35.96
Tennessee	66.51	70.47	63.48
Texas	88.06	77.72	60.48
Utah	56.52	70.41	53.84
Virginia	68.46	65.66	52.48
Washington	57.46	64.43	39.14
West Virginia	54.47	62.82	41.76
Wisconsin	63.46	62.68	34.51
Wyoming	56.07	56.68	38.50

port represent 77 per cent. of the total population of the United States. The same States cast 78.50 per cent. of the total votes which Mr. Roosevelt received in 1932.

The twelve which are voting for the New Deal represent 24.77 per cent of the total population of the United States and have 132 electoral votes. The twenty-nine States voting no represent 52.23 per cent. of the population and have 286 electoral votes.

Another interesting feature of the current report is the size of the vote in several States. Illinois leads with a total of 113,451, of which the negative percentage is 65.73. California comes next with 106,810, of which the negative percentage is 57.84. Ohio and Indiana, with 89,173 and 51,673, respectively, also record unfavorable majorities. All these States voted for the New Deal in the 1934 Poll.

Turning to editorial discussion of the Poll, one finds much interesting comment.

In THE DIGEST vote, *The Ohio State Journal* (Rep.) finds "deep significance in the fact that the agricultural States are showing that they do not want the New Deal continued."

"THE LITERARY DIGEST'S present figures seem unquestionably to indicate that, as the New Deal's legislation lengthens, more parts of it displease more people," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.). "But it is hazardous to jump from this to a prediction of the result of the 1936 election, particularly since some months will pass before a Republican candidate has even been selected."

Editorial Analysis

As the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) analyzes the Poll figures:

"What THE LITERARY DIGEST Poll shows unmistakably is that the reaction against the New Deal, even in those States supposed to be strongest for it, is far greater than even the most sanguine Republicans had dared hope. A part of this opposition may be due to people who feel that the New Deal has not gone far enough to the Left.

"This is probably the case in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It does not follow, therefore, that the defection from the New Deal means a net gain for the Republicans. But it does mean that Mr. Roosevelt stands in grave danger of being voted out. And voting against a candidate is, after all, usually the determining factor in an American Presidential election."

"It is conceivable," adds the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* (Ind.-Rep.), "that some voters might disapprove of New Deal policies, and, yet, vote for Roosevelt in 1936, because they preferred taking a chance with him rather than the opposing candidate or candidates. But one thing is sure; the New Deal is losing ground."

On the other hand, the Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.) asserts that "voters are not going to assume offhand that the opposing Party can do what the Democratic Party could not. It is one thing to condemn the New Deal and another to produce a Better Deal."

As the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.) sees it:

"Friends of the New Deal should not become unduly alarmed at the results of the current nation-wide Poll of THE LITERARY DIGEST, nor should its enemies become too optimistic. . . .

"It is no doubt true that the popular support of the 'acts and policies' of the New Deal has declined. But there is still room for an even greater decline before the Roosevelt Administration can be considered in danger of defeat."

"Lord High Coordinator" Out

"He will be more powerful than any Cabinet Minister. His real function will be that of Lord High Coordinator."

The Evening Standard (London) thus described the job undertaken by Frank C. Walker when President Roosevelt, in December, 1933, originally appointed his quiet, diffident friend Executive Director of the National Emergency Council.

Last week the tall, somewhat portly, and ruddy-faced Montanan stepped down, for the second time, from his high place of coordinating coordinators and administering administrators. It was not disagreement with New Deal policies, but the necessity of handling private affairs entailed by deaths of two kinsmen, which prompted his resignation.

Washington political gossip hitched Mr. Walker's next administration task to a Cabinet post, if, as, and when Postmaster General Farley resigns to devote all his booming energies to Democratic reelection matters.

After receiving Mr. Walker's formal letter of resignation, the President regretfully replied, in part:

"Your rare abilities as an organizer and as an executive were brought constantly into play in the discharge of your duties, and, in simple frankness, I must say that no official could have rendered more efficient service. . . .

"Your resignation is accepted with the understanding that you will return to government service in Washington as soon as your private business has been put in order. . . ."

Echo of Praise

This high Presidential praise for the mild-mannered Executive Director was echoed some time ago by "The Unofficial Observer," writing in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Journal* (Rep.):

"A chunky, round-headed, large-jowled man, Walker is as tight-lipped as an earthworm. Furthermore, he is genuinely modest, tho he has ability, being a keen business man, a good lawyer. . . .

"He knows Big Business and Wall Street finance, and he knows how the average man feels about them, being more than inclined to share that opinion.

"Walker is a man of the Tom Walsh ('Teapot Dome' Walsh) type: tenacious, patient, and scrupulously honest."

To quote a Presidential announcement, "during the period of Mr. Walker's absence" Lyle C. Alverson, New York attorney, will be Acting Executive Director of the National Emergency Council. He is a newcomer to Washington, having been brought there only last April to be Solicitor for the Council. An Illinoisan, he served in the Navy during the War, and, thereafter, was in the diplomatic service for a short time.

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Frank C. Walker, who resigned temporarily from high Government post

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Tampa's Fatal Flogging

Arrest of Six Police Follows Mass-Meeting and Wide Protests

Before an old lumberyard on the waterfront of Tampa, Florida, stands a billboard advertising: "Tar To-day—Whitewash To-morrow."

This billboard has become the standard about which Tampa ministers, reenforced by many other civic-minded Tampans, are demanding a "thorough house-cleaning." "The whole city is under a dark cloud because of a terrible crime," declared the Rev. G. F. Snyder of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at an indignant mass-meeting in the Municipal Auditorium last week.

It was in a swamp near this billboard several weeks back that a man was found delirious and half-frozen, his trunk tarred, his left foot burned, his skin broken by flogging. Later, to check the lethal spread of gangrene, his leg was amputated, but he died afterward.

City Shocked

His death shocked the city. Tampans quickly learned that he was Joseph Shoemaker, 250-pound Socialist and leader of the Workers' Alliance, an organization of unemployed. He had been active in the Modern Democrats, a new local political Party which had polled 10 per cent. of Tampa's votes in the last municipal election.

Breaking into a home where Shoemaker was meeting with friends, police had made arrests. All had been released, but outside the Tampa Police Headquarters Shoemaker and two others said they were pushed into motor-cars, kidnaped, flogged, and painted with boiling tar.

Then followed two weeks of excitement during which large groups of Tampans chafed because they said that no investigation results had been announced and no one had been indicted.

Green's Threat

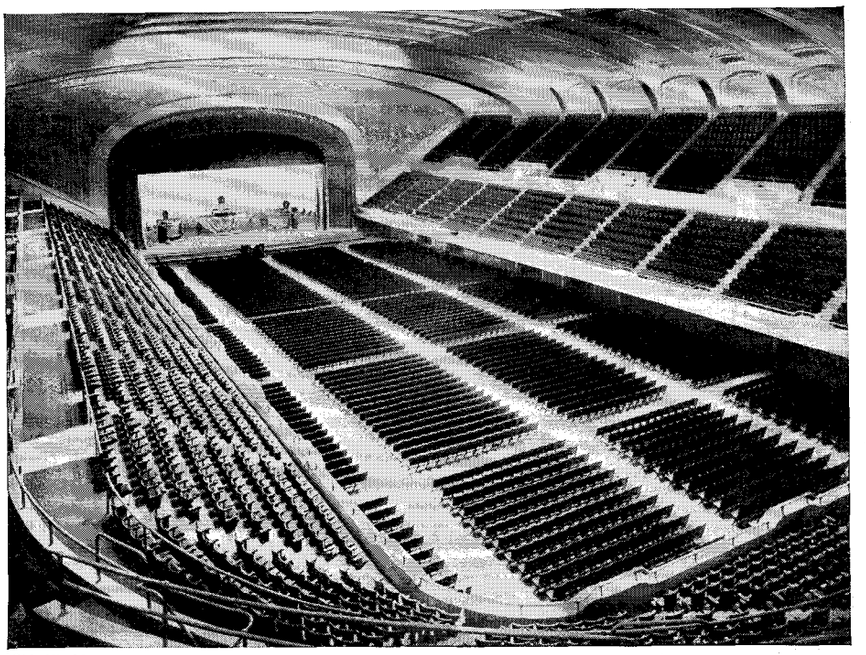
William Green, the American Federation of Labor's stocky President, threatened to withdraw the Federation's 1936 national convention to another city "where working men and women are properly protected." Norman Thomas, Socialism's lean, professorial leader, accused officials of laxness in investigating a "lynching."

Tension in Tampa was considerably eased when Mayor R. E. L. Chancey placed Chief of Detectives W. D. Bush in charge of investigations. Later, six policemen were arrested in the fatal flogging.

Calling for more arrests to "vindicate Tampa's good name," the Tampa *Times* editorializes: "The authorities responsible for the arrest of six members of the Tampa Police Department on charges of participating in the flogging-murder of Joseph Shoemaker deserve the highest commendation of an embattled Tampa. If arrests had been delayed much longer, some spectacular fireworks might have resulted. The people of Tampa were plainly in no mood to brook further procrastination."

Republicans Pick "Neutral Ground"

Ohio, Second "Mother of Presidents," Gets Convention, Because It Has No Leading Candidate; New Militancy Shown



Wide World

Cleveland Public Auditorium, where Republicans will stage their big show

Ohio, second "Mother of Presidents," is neutral ground in the 1936 battle.

Largely for that reason, the Republican National Committee last week chose Cleveland, fifth largest city in the United States, for the Party's convention on June 9.

Bids were rejected from Chicago, home of Col. Frank Knox, Presidential aspirant, and from Kansas City, friendly neighbor to Governor Alf M. Landon of Kansas, also being boomed for President.

Delegates will parade their banners and shout for their favorites in Cleveland's Public Auditorium, where 15,000 can gather for basketball games or grand opera, prize-fights or circuses.

Calvin Coolidge was nominated there in 1924. The convention of that year was a cut-and-dried affair, "a ratification festival," but the convention of 1936 "in blazing contrast, will be the kind of political event that makes history," says the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.), which adds:

"Eighty years will have passed since the first national convention of the Republican Party was held at Philadelphia. Its second, which nominated Lincoln, was held at Chicago, and Chicago has remained the favorite convention city ever since. Of the eighteen conventions since 1860, Chicago has had ten."

More important than the place, to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), is the time.

"There had been suggestions that delay until the Democratic National Committee had settled upon its own date would be good strategy," that paper notes.

"Procrastination would have been seized upon as a confession of weakness."

Many correspondents found last week's gathering listless.

"It was impossible to attend the meeting without being struck by the fact that the Republican Party, as represented by its National Committee, is still in the hands of the same old crowd," commented Henry M. Hyde in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.).

"The typical committeeman was elderly, inclined to be stout, well-dressed, with a somewhat grim expression."

Henry P. Fletcher, National Chairman (see page 26), was not grim when he told the committeemen at the start of the meeting that the "New Deal is slipping and we've got the Democrats on the run."

Nobody spoke officially of Presidential candidates. But it was "hardly a coincidence" to the Boston *Globe* (Ind.), that the clerk raised his voice above the scraping of chairs and the rumbling of voices as the session broke up to announce that Herbert Hoover would speak that night over the radio from St. Louis.

Elephant Gets Apple

The former President's attack on Roosevelt relief-policies was made before the John Marshall Republican Club in St. Louis, after he, looking healthy, had fed an apple to an elephant in the city zoo.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Record* (Ind.), thought the Hoover speech a "withering rebuke . . . difficult to refute." Refutation was unnecessary, to the Washington *News* (Ind.), which felt that "it now remains only for Mr. Hoover to charge the New Deal with being responsible for the Galveston floods, the Santa Barbara earthquake, the Tulsa race riots, the flu epidemic of 1917, Ivar Kreuger, the fire in the Reichstag, the kidnaping of Aimee McPherson, the Credit Anstalt and the murder of Cock Robin."

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Topics in Brief

TIMES certainly have changed. The other day a woman married a count for his money. —*Kansas City Star.*

SPEAKING of Neediest Cases, there is the League of Nations.—*F. P. A., in the New York Herald Tribune.*

No one seems to know whether a threatened general strike of Arabs in Palestine came off, even after studying some Arabs.—*Detroit News.*

CREDIT will have to be given Jim Farley for remarkable self-restraint. So far he hasn't claimed Roosevelt will be reelected by a unanimous vote.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"MOST Americans want to give something for what they get."—The President at Atlanta.

Aye, sir, and they want to get something for what they give.—*Indianapolis News.*

THOSE who say these "straw votes" don't mean anything are burning their bridges behind them; the next report may show things going their way.—*Lynchburg (Va.) News.*

A NEW YORK judge says the courts can't do anything to you, if you call some other fellow a bum and a faker, but don't forget, my lad, that the other fellow might.—*Boston Herald.*

STORY on the locally increasing demand for luxuries says shoppers who bought bath-robes and school shoes in former seasons are also buying cocktail-shakers, perfumes, and sheer chiffon hose this year. The children, apparently, are growing up. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE G. O. P. problem: To find something that looks prettier to a farmer than an AAA check.—*Wichita Eagle.*

IT remains to be seen whether the French Government can find its way through great financial confusion by keeping Laval-headed.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE only thing as discouraging as the outlook for world peace is the outlook for a breathing-spell for politics during the coming year.—*Savannah Enquirer.*

WE want to be here twenty years hence, to see what happens if some one tries to marry a Dionne without permission of the copyright-owner.—*Portland Oregonian.*

THERE are 36,000 more eating-places in the United States than there were in 1929, but it wasn't necessary in 1929 to open a restaurant to operate a saloon.—*Louisville Times.*

A SPORTS-FAN wants to know how to pronounce "Uzcudun." Well, practically speaking, all the emphasis should be placed on the last syllable.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT went to Notre Dame to receive an honorary degree. There is also some suspicion that he wished to ask what a quarter-back should do next.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY, after visiting around where he was visiting around, reports that he found nothing but loyal support of his Party. Rear Admiral Byrd, we understand, found no orchids at the South Pole, either.—*Boston Herald.*

WE'RE in favor of Federal control—of Federal spending. — *Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

THERE's nothing in the rumor that Japan is thinking of changing its name to Asia. —*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

YOU mustn't tell Willie, but two great nations are ruled by men who never got as far as high school.—*Asheville Citizen.*

THE country will certainly need that pot of gold when it reaches the end of the New Deal rainbow.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It seems probable that the lie-detector will prove unpopular even in the best circles.—*Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Dispatch.*

GREECE got her King back, but it's too early to tell whether they wanted him for show or target-practice.—*Dayton Journal.*

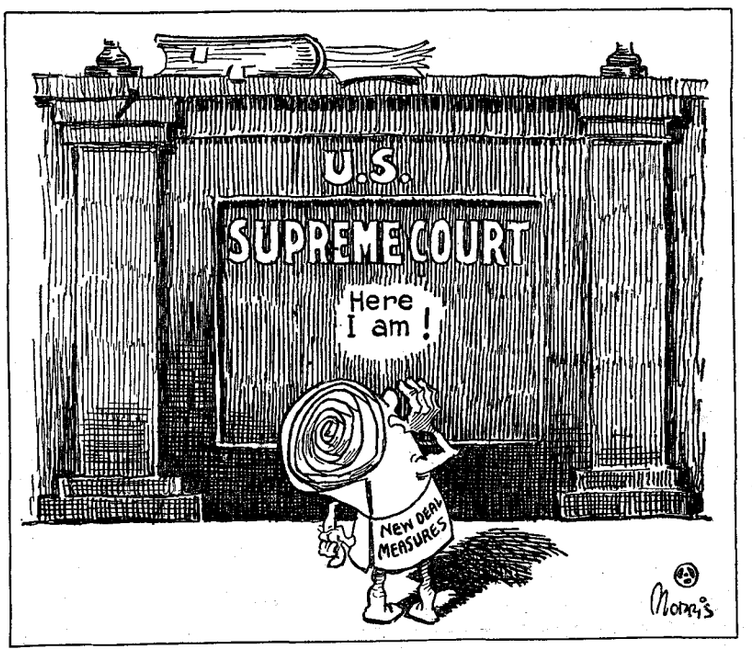
BY the way, wasn't it Benito Mussolini who gave Primo Carnera the devil for failing to knock out all his opponents in a hurry?—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

ANOTHER difficulty during the campaign will be to find a way to discuss the AAA before farmers without city consumers overhearing what is said.—*Indianapolis News.*

HERBERT HOOVER's little attempt at whimsy did not click so well and he has returned to the serious style. Anyway, it was a noble experiment.—*The New Yorker.*

A CHICAGO man has been sent to jail for thirty days for stealing an artificial denture from his roommate. This is the law we've heard about that had teeth in it.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

The Haunted House!
—*Russell in the Los Angeles* Times



His Day in Court
—*Morris for the George Matthews Adams Service*

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Peace Bombshell Over Europe

Hoare-Laval Plan Based on Fear of War in Europe; Britain's Foreign Secretary Sacrificed; Italy's Day of Faith

Courtesy of *L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Milan)

Italian widows and mothers of the World War hear Mussolini sadly but loyally

A funeral oration over the Hoare-Laval plan for the settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was delivered on December 18 by Anthony Eden, British Minister for League of Nation Affairs, before the League Council.

Only a few hours after he had spoken, the peace-project, as one observer put it, had exploded as a "Christmas peace bombshell over Europe."

The Baldwin and Laval Governments were shaken to their foundations and, as one editor put it, the storm of moral indignation which rose over the peace plan "lifted the roof off the structure of international chicanery that had been built at Geneva."

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary in the Nationalist Cabinet of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, abruptly resigned that night.

An outburst of violent attacks on Premier Pierre Laval, at a meeting of the Radical Socialist Party's Executive Committee in Paris, resulted in the resignation of Edouard Herriot, Minister of State, as President of the Party, amid an indescribable uproar.

Bitter antagonism against the plan was expressed, even before it was declared dead, at Geneva, by smaller-nation members of the League, who, in the majority, felt that it "would apparently condone and reward aggression."

"Without Honor"

A "peace without honor" was the phrase applied to the Hoare-Laval project in a bulletin issued by the Foreign Policy Association of New York, which summarized it, in part, as follows:

"The plan provided for an 'exchange of territories' under which Ethiopia was to cede outright 60,000 square miles in return for a corridor of 3,000 square miles through Italian Eritrea, including the port of Assab. In addition, Britain and France were 'to use their influence at Addis Ababa and Geneva' to secure the formation in Southern Ethiopia of an Italian zone of economic expansion and settlement totaling 160,000 square miles, for which Ethiopia was to receive no territorial *quid pro quo*. In this zone Italy was to enjoy 'exclusive economic rights,' to be exercised by a 'privileged company' which would acquire all unoccupied lands and a monopoly of exploiting mines, forests and other natural resources."

Hoare's Defense

In a valiant and fearless defense of the plan that had forced his resignation, Sir Samuel Hoare told the House of Commons that his recent activities had been prompted by fear of a world war and break-up of the League.

That, he explained, rather than any fear of an "Italian threat," motivated his foreign policy.

A London correspondent of the United Press quoted him as saying he had been actuated by a desire to prevent a European conflagration, and "never allowed a day to pass without attempting to find a peaceful settlement of this hateful conflict." He continued:

"We are dealing with issues on which depend the chances of war or peace. I have been desirous to avoid an isolated war between two former friends and allies—Britain and Italy."

Sir Samuel appeared in the House with his nose bandaged and plastered, submitted his case and wept as he resumed his seat to the accompaniment of loud applause.

At Geneva it was widely felt that in view of the resignation of Sir Samuel, the danger of the fall of Premier Laval, the uncertainty regarding British developments and the Italian answer, it would be wiser to defer action on the oil embargo. Yet the Committee of Eighteen met to reassure the world that existing sanctions would continue 100 per cent., according to the British.

Italy's so-called Day of Faith, December 18, was celebrated by ceremonies throughout the Kingdom in which women of the nation contributed their gold wedding-rings to aid the Fascist campaign of resistance to sanctions.

Premier Benito Mussolini, in a speech at Pontinia, dedicating the third city to be created on land reclaimed from the Pontine marshes, said, with reference to the Anglo-French peace plan: "Forty million people will not allow themselves to be mystified or bluffed.

"It's a task from which we shall emerge victorious. It is not time that counts, it's victory."

Il Duce, according to the Associated Press, appeared grave and tired. Watching the peasant women who had brought gold rings to place in the collecting-helmet, some of them very poor, some of them War widows and War mothers, he appeared almost touched to tears.

North American Views

Newspapers in the United States and Canada were deeply concerned over the collapse of the Hoare-Laval plan. Among answers to inquiries telegraphed by THE LITERARY DIGEST came the following from the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind-Dem.):

"The pre-war diplomacy has been tried again, and once more has been found wanting, this time by the thunderous voice of popular opinion. The experiment has confused the issues and brought Europe to the brink of a fresh and dangerous crisis.

"Europe has been sliding along rapidly to destruction, with events taking their own course. The blundering statesmen now have given her a considerable push along the way."

The cynical abandonment of Ethiopia to Italy, which had been "solemnly declared an aggressor nation by the League of Nations," said the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Ind.), aroused all parties to anger. This daily declared:

"The storm seems to have been less violent in France, but even there the position of the Premier has been sadly shaken."

In Canada the Liberal London (Ont.) *Advertiser* said that Prime Minister Baldwin is "so transparently honest and is held in such respect and affection that the British people will overlook a mistake which would have discredited a Prime Minister less popular and trusted."

Incidentally, proof of this was shown on December 19 when the Labor Opposition's motion of censure in the House of Commons against the Baldwin Government was defeated by 397 to 165, a majority for the Government of 232.

Among cabled comment to THE LITERARY DIGEST, the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* said of Sir Samuel Hoare's resigna-

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tion that he had been made the "scapegoat." This, however, "changes nothing as to the responsibility for Britain's dual policy," and this daily added:

"English public opinion has eliminated its Foreign Secretary, who tried—perhaps for the sake of higher peace—to disregard the holy principles of collective security and loyalty to the letter of the League Covenant . . . English prestige has received a severe blow."

In defense of Sir Samuel, Prime Minister Baldwin told a largely hostile House of Commons that the Hoare-Laval plan represented the minimum to which it was possible to obtain the agreement of the French Government. He added:

"I attach vital importance to Anglo-French solidarity.

"None of us liked the proposals. We thought they went too far. We would like to have modified them.

"The chief responsibility is mine. I admit much harm has been done. It will take time to rectify it."

Pertinax (André Géraud), pungent, well-informed Foreign Editor of *Echo de Paris*, said of Hoare's resignation:

"Logically, after this dramatic event, England should be committed to the principle of strong action. The question is whether Britain will resume leadership, or whether she will recoil before the consequences of the December 8 accord, and return to former formulas."

Karl Radek, in the official *Izvestia* (Moscow), called it a "bombshell."

Press Indignant

Even before the Anglo-French plan had been officially admitted to be "dead," there were howls of indignation in the press throughout the world.

Rickard J. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, said in a speech at Eskilstuna:

"We don't need the League of Nations to carve up independent States, and the collective action begun with the object of safeguarding the Covenant of the League should not end in collective acceptance of its violation."

In Norway, the Conservative *Aftenposten* (Oslo) said that if the League had adopted the Franco-British plan it would have lost its reason for existence, and it described the plan as "an invitation for aggression."

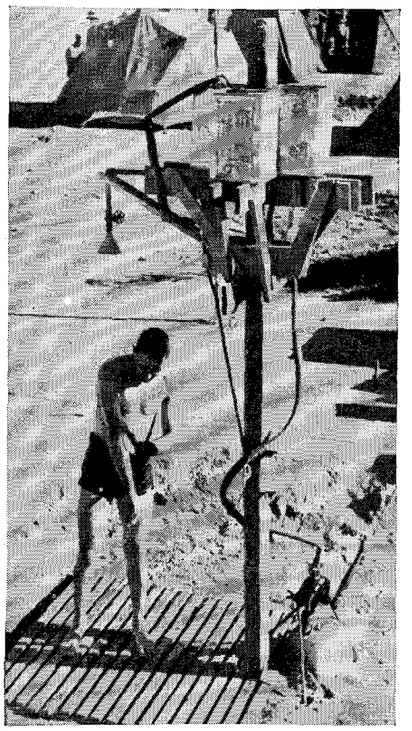
Turkish comment on the Hoare-Laval proposals for peace was best summed up by the Istanbul *Cumhuriyet* (People's Party), which asked sarcastically whether Ethiopia would be considered an aggressor if she refused dismemberment.

In Australia, *The Melbourne Argus* (Nat.-Cons.) found: "The League of Nations is not of the slightest use as an instrument for promoting peace, if weaker nations can not rely on it to defend them against powerful nations."

In Santiago, Chile, *El Imparcial* (non-political tabloid) stated that the League of Nations was faced with the possibility of the withdrawal of the South American Republics, because of the failure of the peace organization to enforce, in actual practise, the principles on which it was founded.

Ethiopia's Warriors Strike Back

Italians Attacked on Takkaze; Ten Slain for Each One Injured; Both Sides Claim Victory in Three-Days' Battle



Wide World

At least one Italian camp in Ethiopia finds enough water for a soldier to build a shower and get under it

Ears a-tingle with excitement, knots of Italians clung about radio sets in bars and restaurants all over Italy one evening early last week. Out of the ether had flashed a government communiqué announcing the first big battle in Ethiopia.

Details were sparse. Italian troops it was disclosed, had been attacked by 3,000 Ethiopians on the Takkaze River, in the north. At two points a raging battle was in progress, with planes, tanks, and bayonets in action.

Suddenly faces grew grimmer. The Government announcer admitted that, for the first time since the invasion in early October, Rome's Legions had retreated under fire.

All during the next two days Italy followed the battle which thundered up the deeply-gorged River. Then Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the smiling, stocky veteran of Caporetto, flashed the word that it had ended. Reversing earlier events, the Italian troops had hurled back the enemy with heavy losses, he reported.

Ethiopia, said word from Rome, lost 500 men; Italy, 197 Askaris (Eritrean natives), forty-eight Eritrean non-commissioned officers, 20 Italian non-commissioned officers, seven Italian officers and thirty other Italians.

The engagement, Rome's report continued, flared up about ninety miles northwest of Makale, now in Italian hands.

The Italians, stubbornly resisting, gave way. But troops soon were rushed from the rear, and, with tanks and planes raking the ground, hurled the attackers back. So fierce was the hand-to-hand fighting that the dead numbered ten to each one injured.

In Rome officials claimed "a great victory" on behalf of Marshal Badoglio. But meanwhile, in Addis Ababa, the battle was "hailed delightedly as a great Ethiopian victory."

Returning to their billets, the battle-scarred Black Shirts bought copies of the *Nuova Eritrea*, edited in Asmara, Eritrea, by Mario Appelius, formerly of Il Duce's *Popolo d'Italia* of Milan.

Said Signor Appelius editorially: "Until now the enemy has saved himself by the miracle of fleeing from a big battle, but the moment has now come when every way of escape is closed to him. He must surrender or fight.

"The Negus has sought to tire us by obliging us to make hundreds of roads. We are ready to construct thousands, impose our will and make the war as we ourselves want. The enemy will pay the more dearly for his resistance."

Venezuela's Dead Dictator

President Juan Vincente Gomez of Venezuela, last survivor of the strong men who ruled Latin America when Mussolini and Hitler were schoolboys, died just before midnight, December 17.

He was seventy-eight years old and had long been ill. For twenty-seven years, since December 19, 1908, when he succeeded Cipriano Castro, he had said "yes" or "no" to every act in Government. He was President five times and, even when not in office, remained the real power.

Gen. E. Lopez Contreras, Minister of War, was named acting President by the Cabinet, pending a decision on an election.

Private advices to New York, according to the United Press, indicated that General Gomez's death might be followed by a chaotic situation in the country.

Yet in Chile *El Diario Ilustrado* (Santiago: Conservative) expressed faith in Venezuela's peaceful transition following Gomez's death, saying:

"Chilean public opinion vividly desires that the Venezuelan nation be admired for its virtues and greatness in the complete development of its rich natural resources within complete political quiet."

Cables received by THE LITERARY DIGEST from Bogota, Colombia, indicated that the press, which for twenty-five years has attacked the Government of Gomez as "dictatorial," eulogized the rare solidarity of the nation and the extraordinary personal qualities of Gomez.

But in Costa Rica the independent San Jose *Hora* said: "Gomez made Venezuela his private ranch and ruled it accordingly. He built himself a reputation more formidable than the man himself."

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"Strong Man's" Crisis in Mexico

Showdown Between President Cárdenas and Calles, Former Dictator, Approaching; "Great Abdicator" Now Called "Great Agitator"

© International

Wide World

General Calles (left), *and President Cárdenas: Which will rule Mexico's destinies?*

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, for years Mexico's political dictator, left Mexico City on June 18 after a break with his forty-year-old successor, President Lázaro Cárdenas.

He went first into retirement on his ranch in the State of Sinaloa, and, later, into what some one called "self-imposed political exile" in Los Angeles.

As President of Mexico, General Calles earned a mixed reputation. In the view of many he gave the Republic its most stable Government since Dictator Porfirio Diaz.

After six months' absence, General Calles suddenly returned to Mexico City in the middle of December. Dispatches predicted a definite struggle between radicalism and conservatism in Mexico as the result of the one-time "strong man's" return.

Strike Threatened

While workers' organizations threatened a general strike unless General Calles immediately left, he remained in his residence, guarded by only two soldiers, and accompanied by his son, Rudolfo, former Secretary of Communications, and Luis Morones, prominent labor-leader. General Calles granted the Associated Press an interview in Mexico City. He said:

"I am absolutely and solely responsible for the acts during the time I was President (1924-'28), and accept the responsibility which is mine for having supported the Governments which succeeded me until June 15 of this year, and for the mistakes that they have made."

He also said that he had decided to return to answer charges which have been brought against him since he left Mexico.

President Cárdenas struck swiftly, on December 15, to gain the upper hand over General Calles in what appeared to be an approaching showdown as to whether he or the former President would rule.

President Cárdenas announced the dismissal of Gen. Medina Veytia as Chief of the Military Zone of the Valley of Mexico, and Gen. Joaquin Amaro as Director of the National Military School. Thus, according to observers cited by the Associated Press, the President balked any possibility of an immediate military *coup*.

In addition to the two generals dismissed, five Senators were expelled on December 14 on charges of "sedition and rebellious activities."

On December 16 the Mexican Senate removed the Governors of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Guanajuato, and Durango after charging seditious activity.

Cabled Comment

Among cabled comment to The Literary Digest from Mexico was that of the independent *Universal* (Mexico City) which said:

"We have been witnessing, for the first time in many years, a strong, spontaneous movement of public opinion. The perfect unanimity of the masses in their way of thinking and feeling has revealed two irrefutable conclusions:

"First, that the historic cycle of personal régimes in Mexico is definitely ended; second, that the Cárdenas Government now enjoys the firm support of a majority of the nation."

Last June the crisis of the Calles movement occurred, according to *Excelsior* (Ind.-Cons.). This Mexico City daily added:

"Two historic stages of revolutionary process occurred with political agitation, but without the shedding of brothers' blood. The Government firmly and surely resisted both crises, emerging more vigorous, cleaner, and more homogeneous."

In a signed editorial in *Nacional*, official organ of the National Revolutionary Party, Froylan Manjarrez accused General Calles of conspiring in California with Fernando Torreblanca, Luis Morones, General Tapia, and others, saying:

"The threads of the real conspiracy have been revealed. All this coming and going in California of former influential men now is explained without a shadow of doubt. If Calles had returned as a simple citizen, he would have avoided returning in the company of a person so well known for his subversive activities as Morones. But he comes in an attitude disturbing to national tranquillity. He went as a great abdicator; he returns as a great agitator."

One reason that Cárdenas was able to kick over the Calles traces, argued the Kansas City *Journal-Post*, was the general dissatisfaction with the Calles dictatorship. This daily declared:

"Calles and his cohorts pretended to be Socialists and promised to distribute the big estates among the peons. Instead, they enriched themselves.

"If Calles puts up a real fight, it will be interesting to see what will be done about the church.

"But this war upon the church has, in almost every instance, been sheer politics. The attack upon the Catholics before Cárdenas's incumbency was simply a red herring, designed to distract the people's attention from their dissatisfaction with the Government."

Crime Sullies Blue Danube

Three European police units are sources for glorification by virtually all detective-story writers: Britain's New Scotland Yard, France's *Sûreté Nationale* and Austria's *Geheimpolizei*.

The Vienna police-detective, in fiction, is a master-mind sleuth, tracking down wily, ingenious murderers with only a hair, a footprint, or a broken coat-button to work on.

News from Austria, last week, indicated that this intelligent hero is, to some extent at least, a creature of fiction. A crime-wave is sweeping the country. Murders are committed left and right.

The Vienna Correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian* decided to investigate the celebrated detectives who were falling down on their investigations. His findings make an interesting report:

"In a recent issue of the *Reichspost*," he writes, "a former judge, Herr Seyss-Inquart —probably the leading Viennese authority on questions of youthful criminality— argues that the youth of to-day is growing up under much worse conditions than the youth of thirty or forty years ago.

"He can not find work, can not develop his abilities, and is suffering from great economic distress."

Only One Side

But Herr Seyss-Inquart's article touches only one side of the question, *The Guardian's* Correspondent found. It does not treat of the political end—the coming of Fascism to Austria.

"The *Heimwehr* preached the doctrines of Signor Mussolini; the Austrian Nazis preached the ideas of National Socialist Germany," he points out. "The young men of the country witnessed, and even participated in, two civil wars. And one may see, to-day, young men in *Heimwehr* uniforms wearing the *Heimwehr* decoration bestowed upon those who participated in the fighting of February, 1934. A decoration for shooting down fellow-citizens!"

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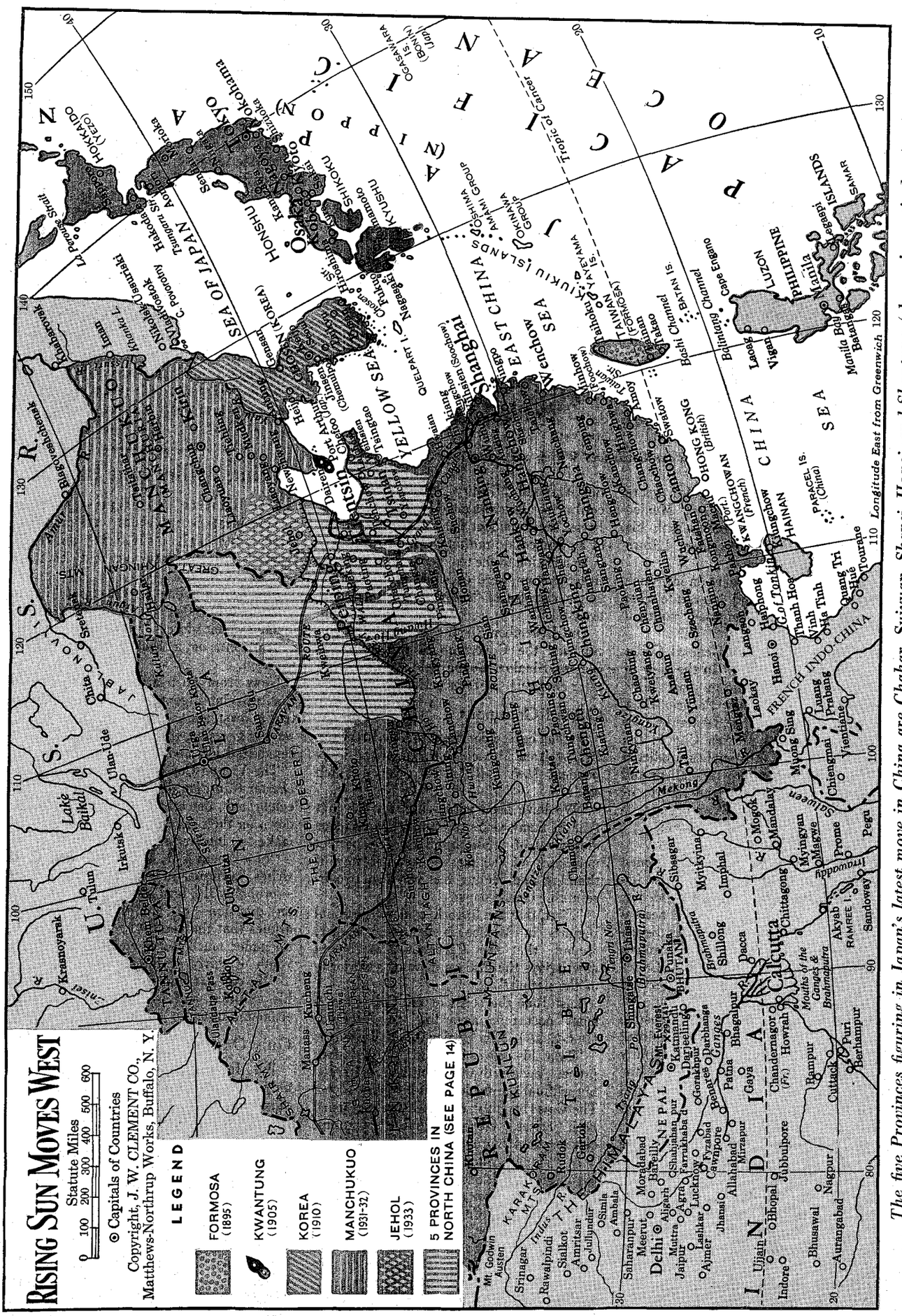

The five Provinces figuring in Japan's latest move in China are Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, and Shantung (shown in vertical stripes)

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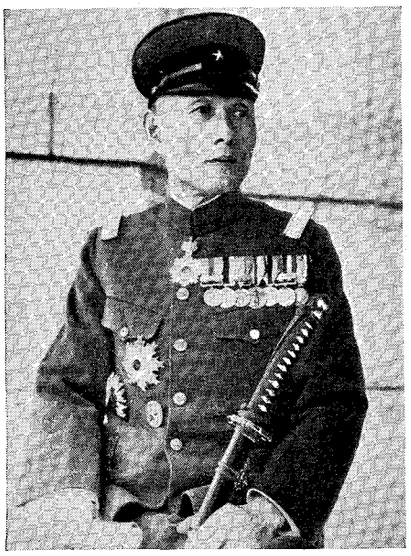
Key Figures in Japan's March of Empire



Acme

Maj.-Gen. Kayao Tada, leader of Japan's forces in North China

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Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, who is called the "Lawrence of Manchuria"

Acme

Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to the Nanking Government in China

In China's drama of destiny to-day these Chinese and Japanese are the chief actors:

Maj.-Gen. Kayao Tada, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces in North China.

Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, so-called "Lawrence of Manchuria," who pulled the diplomatic-military strings behind the scenes for Japan.

Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, the Foreign Office's "out-in-front" man in China.

The two Emperors: Hirohito of Japan, and Kang Teh (formerly Henry Pu-yi) of Manchukuo.

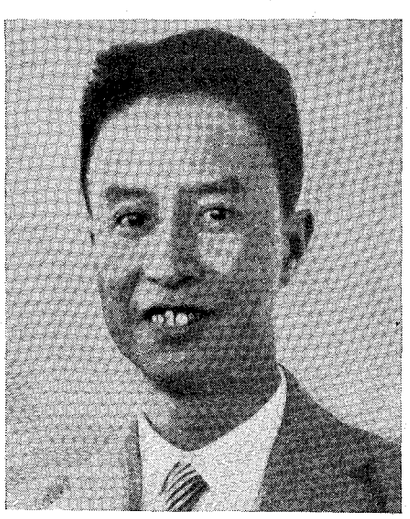
Yin Ju-keng, former Chinese commissioner of the demilitarized zone between Peiping and the Great Wall, who seized this territory.

Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, Premier of China, and its strong man.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Hopei and Chahar war-lord, who is head of the Nanking-approved semiautonomous Hopei-Chahar Political Council (see page 14).

European

A historic day in the Far East: When Emperor Hirohito of Japan (left) *and Emperor Kang Teh of the new Manchukuo rode together at the latter's coronation*



Keystone

Yin Ju-keng, who is said to be backed by Japan in setting up new State

Chinese Consulate General

Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, Premier of China, and for many years its war-lord

Acme

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, head of the Nanking-approved Hopei-Chahar Council

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"Soldier Calamity" in North China

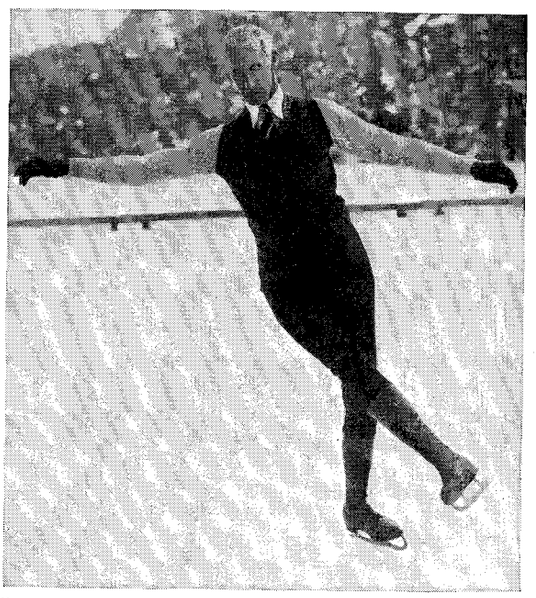
Japanese Pressure Troubles Neighboring Countries; Tokyo Newspapers Say "Autonomy" Promotes Welfare of Provinces

Calamity, from which the Chinese are never free, usually visits itself upon them, they say, in three forms. They are *shui ts'ai*, flood-calamity; *han ts'ai*, drought-calamity, and *ping ts'ai*, soldier-calamity.

Last week, fearfully watching the Japanese soldiery encamped in their northland, they agreed *ping ts'ai* was the worst. For, while flood and drought go away, the Japanese indicated they were going to stay.

To the Chinese and to sympathetic Asiatic neighbors Japan appeared bent upon fresh strokes of empire-building. India, comparatively close to the scene, produced reaction typical of much of the East.

Bombay's newspapers declared that Japan desired to partition more of the country as a fresh buffer to carry out ambitions in Inner Mongolia for greater control in China.



Keystone

Lord Lytton, skater and Oriental expert

Said the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta's oldest native newspaper—strongly Nationalist:

"Future developments will not deter Japan, and before the League of Nations awakens she will have planted her feet firmly in North China and established a government. . . . Japan can rest on her laurels and defy the world to do its worst."

Troubled by such fears, it was not without misgivings last week that China's neighbors traced this march of Japan's sprawling empire (see map on Page 12).

First came the Island of Formosa, off the coast of China. About the size of New Hampshire and Connecticut combined, it was ceded to Japan by China in 1895.

From the Russo-Japanese War Japan gained two small, but important, strips of mainland territory. They are Sakhalin, an island off Siberia, herring-fishing center; and Kwantung Province, at the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula, which, with Port Arthur, Japan holds by lease.

In 1910, Japan annexed Korea, which is about as large as Utah. The World War nearly added Shantung, where Confucius was born, to the Japanese Empire. It did bring Nippon the Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands, ex-German isles in the Pacific, under a League of Nations mandate.

Manchuria Gobbled

But it was in 1931-32 that Japan took a really big stride. She gobbled up Manchuria, adding the Province of Jehol, north of Peiping, making, in all, the nominally independent tho Japanese-controlled State of Manchukuo. It covers an area about as large as Texas, California, and Montana combined. Famous at this time was the report which the Earl of Lytton prepared on the incident for the League of Nations. Lord Lytton, Oriental expert, and Sir Samuel Hoare, are Britain's two noted statesman-skaters.

Charging continued hostility, Japanese soldiery filled the region around the Great Wall, close to Peiping.

Last month, while the world was believed preoccupied with Ethiopia, came the boldest stroke yet. Tokyo called upon Nanking to approve another nominally independent State. Constituting it would be the Northern Provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan, Shansi, Hopei, and Shantung.

The *coup* failed because, declared the Manila *Bulletin*, "Japan, in her conquest of China, is playing her cards too fast."

Two Small "States"

Instead of the five Provinces, Japan got some control in two small "States," in Hopei and Chahar Provinces, but she gave no indication she would be content.

Nevertheless, in the opinion of *The Sydney* (Australia) *Herald*, "Japan turns the screw. The autonomy movement serves Japanese objectives. Russia is still antagonistic, against which Japan is intent upon establishing her position. . . . China has a powerful neighbor, weary of procrastination of the rule, 'Pax Japonica.' Manchukuo is extended southward."

In this extension *The Herald's* Adelaide contemporary, *The Advertiser*, foresaw an "enormous change in the formation of China." It wailed: "the same destiny is projected for North China as was projected in Manchukuo."

"It is clear that Japan is now established politically in continental Asia," declared *The Auckland* (New Zealand) *Herald*, "Having accomplished so much, Japan already is in a position too strong easily to be ousted. . . ."

Cognizant of such criticism, the Japanese press devoted long articles to defense of its country's aims.

Blaming Chiang Kai-Shek's Central Nanking Government for unsettled conditions in China, *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo) one of Japan's biggest dailies, remarked:

"Thus the autonomy movement may be regarded in the light of a struggle by the residents in the North to free themselves from the evils of the rule of the Central Government [which] . . . has consistently disregarded the interests of the residents . . . by refusing cooperation with Japan."

Holiday With Deadlock

To most Britishers that holiday-week between Christmas Eve and New Year's Day is no time for politics, either domestic or international. Since Britain is host to the American, French, Italian, and Japanese admirals and ambassadors at the London Naval Conference, that parley follows tradition pleasurably.

When the Conference recessed last Saturday until January 6, half the delegates were sniffling, not because their views of current problems of sea power appeared hopelessly deadlocked, but because London was having an unusually bleak December.

Thus far, the three major naval Powers have presented their views in no uncertain terms. To the Anglo-American bloc the Japanese categorical demand for a "common upper limit"—i.e. naval parity—is particularly acrid. The British Admiralty's dilemma is deftly summarized in *The Contemporary Review* (London) by George Glasgow, who finds:

"The British problem is all the more difficult because Britain is not merely both an Eastern and a Western naval Power, but, also, a European. Both the United States and Japan can, and do, ignore Europe. Britain can not.

"Moreover, she has, this very year, become the more implicated in Europe, both by the conclusion of the naval agreement with Germany, and by the 'sanctions' policy pursued at Geneva."

Asking "Prestige or Common Sense?" Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, Vere Harmsworth Professor of Naval History at Cambridge University, gloomily concludes in *The Fortnightly* (London):

"So we stand on the verge of a new race of a very formidable, costly, and dangerous character. If Japan should insist upon enlarging her battle-fleet, it can only result in a proportional enlargement of that of America, and, with that, also an enlargement of that of Great Britain.

"By the terms of the German Treaty this automatically brings in its train an enlargement of the German Fleet in order to preserve its 35 per cent. proportion; and, as France and Italy can not be indifferent to the strengths of Germany and France, respectively, this brings with it increases in their navies, and a new and costly Devil's Dance begins."

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Air-Blasts Move Concrete Road

Motorists Ignoring Traffic-Lane Marks, at Cost of Ninety Lives in Year, Balked by Engineering Ingenuity

A kindergarten child can be trained to respect a white line of demarcation. That has been demonstrated. An adult, impatient motorist apparently can't. That has been demonstrated, too.

The disturbing truism has furnished one more traffic puzzle for Sigvald Johanessen, wiry, spare-spoken Danish engineer. He has solved it.

The trouble area, seven miles of smooth, inviting concrete scarred and stained by forty smash-ups within a year, was the Brunswick Pike between New Brunswick and Trenton, in New Jersey.

Down the middle of the speed-ribbon was painted a broad white band, dividing the opposing lanes of traffic-streams. Fast, fidgeting motorists cut out of line habitually and, habitually, cracked up. The toll was more than ninety deaths in 1934, with accidents continuing virtually at the rate of one a week.

E. Donald Sterner, New Jersey State Highway Commissioner, first was annoyed, then dismayed. He consulted Johanessen, Engineer of Design in the New Jersey State Highway Department. The latter bent his live snapping eyes to the problem.

He suggested that the road be sliced in two, half of it be moved over twelve feet, and the intervening strip thickly planted with grass and heavy shrubbery. Any motorist cutting out into that would find himself stalled in the vegetation before he had much chance to damage himself or any one else.

Puzzle Presented

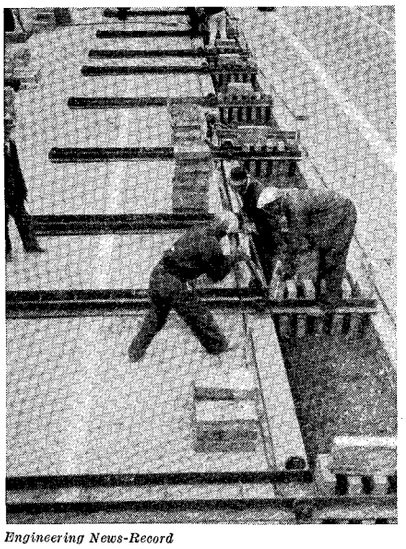
Not greatly remarkable as a proposal, it was greatly difficult to carry out until Johanessen suggested the means. The roadway, designed to carry four lanes of traffic, was built of concrete slabs thirty-five feet long, fourteen and a half feet wide, firmly embedded in ground foundation. It was proposed to nudge these slabs over.

Slice away the mastic cement that binds together the slabs, the engineer directed. Put a flat hose into the crack between the section that is to stay and that to be moved. Inflate the hose with the full thrust from two air-compressors and the slab, growling in protest but helpless, would move sideways about three inches.

His calculations were correct: each blast of air actually nudged the slabs about three inches. His ingenuity has road-builders all over the country talking about the project.

He estimated that forty-eight nudgings would thrust each slab to its new foundation. He was right. Last week, in *Engineering News-Record*, Mr. Johanessen described the process and acknowledged that while simple in general plan, "the process outlined required exceptional study of details both of equipment and procedure."

"The movement of the slab," Mr. Johanessen reported, "is smooth and without jar in almost perfect alignment. No slab-cracks have resulted, and the only evidence of the moving operation is a slight crack in the surface of the asphalt-filler along some of the transverse joints."



Engineering News-Record

How to move a concrete highway: (top) *plowing out filler between sections of road;* (center) *inserting flat hose;* (bottom) *blocks in place for another push*

Other Achievements

The Johanessen ingenuity is nothing new. Nor does it move him to loquaciousness. He is reluctant to talk about himself, this job, or previous snarls met and defeated by him. Thirty-two years ago, only three years a practising engineer, he was invited to help with plans for and construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson River in New York. His toughest assignment thereafter was rebuilding the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads in New York.

He faced the necessity of cutting the steel elevated structure apart and widening it enough to add a third track for express trains without interfering with traffic on the railroad or in the street below. He accomplished it and his reward was another intricate feat: rebuilding the elevated bridge over the Harlem River at 129th Street.

Barges Utilized

This bridge carried two tracks. It became necessary to double-deck the structure to carry four tracks. Again traffic could not be disturbed. It was, eventually, but all at one time and not for long. He had barges towed to position alongside the bridge. On them he built two new decks as substitutes for the old single deck. Within five hours, late one Sunday night, the old deck was cut away, the new structure was floated into position, locked in place, current terminals were sealed together and traffic was flagged to come on.

His last project, before slicing the Brunswick Pike, was that long, curving, upthrust boon to motorists entering and leaving New York through the Holland Tubes and New Jersey: the Pulaski Skyway. It is the gateway to New York across the Jersey marshes, begins near Newark, New Jersey, ends within a few feeding blocks from the mouth of the vehicular tunnel. Engineers rate it the most remarkable highway structure in the country.

Shut-Down for Health

Christmas decorations arched deserted streets in Hobart, Oklahoma. Lights shone only in drug stores, where lonely druggists sat miserable and tradeless behind their counters. A doctor's prescription was needed to buy a gallon of gasoline. Worshipers listened to Sunday evening services over the radio.

Spinal meningitis had broken out in Kiowa County, bringing ten deaths and fifteen cases. There were more in prospect. The County's slouch-hatted, six-foot, pipe-smoking Health Officer, Dr. J. L. Adams, remembered fearful epidemics of the disease during the War. He decided that the County's 30,000 people could better put up

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with five days of quarantine than with wholesale funerals.

On December 13, a County-wide quarantine was clamped on. It included a ban on gasoline to remove temptation to travel. Church services, motion-pictures, and all meetings were prohibited. Court was adjourned hastily. Barbers were obliged to go to the door and shout "Next!" to prospective customers, and only one at a time was admitted.

Dr. Charles M. Pearce, decisive State Health Commissioner, a former Army captain, backed up his colleague by asking Gov. Ernest Whitworth Marland for help.

Twenty-four National Guardsmen turned up in Kiowa County to keep things in hand.

By Monday of last week, the severest restrictions had been lifted, but the quarantine was continued until Wednesday.

No Alarm Felt

"No alarm need be felt that the outbreak would spread to other parts of the country," reported *Science Service*, quoting the U. S. Public Health Service.

"While it is impossible to predict how serious or wide-spread such an outbreak may become, the Federal health officials feel that the outbreak will probably be limited to Oklahoma."

Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, told THE LITERARY DIGEST that Doctor Adams's action was in line with medical experience.

"Discontinuance of public gatherings, and control of travel, have long been recognized as desirable methods in preventing transmission of diseases that travel from person to person," he said.

Sweeping quarantines are not new to Oklahomans, tho this was the first County-wide effort to stop spinal meningitis. During the War, the entire State was quarantined for influenza.

No More Straight Furrows

For generations every farm boy has been taught to plow a straight furrow. Uncurving sod-rows, parallel as ridges in taut corduroy, used to be every self-respecting farmer's greatest pride.

But that was before the nation learned the damage done every year by erosion.

Last week Hugh Hammond Bennett, Chief of the United States Soil Erosion Service, reported that 250,000 farmers had learned how to take care of their soil this year at forty-seven demonstration areas operated by the Service. Behind those farmers were 12,500,000 acres of land. The essence of what they learned is that crooked furrows are better than straight ones.

Modern farmers have discovered, wrote Dr. Frank Thone last week in *Science News Letter*, "that the old ways are not certainly the best ways. . . .

"Water, and the torn earth it carries with it, chooses the straightest road down the hill. Here is where the treasonableness of straight-plowed furrows comes in. They are often ready-made beginnings of gullies; all erosion has to do is widen them."

"Radium" on the Breakfast Table

New Atom-Smashing Machine Might Put Medical Supply in Salt-Cellar Sodium; "Cyclotron" Looks Like Frying-Pan

Last week a fleet of trucks drew up before the observatory-topped Pupin Physics Laboratory at Columbia University, New York, and unloaded, in sections, sixty-five tons of magnet.

So massive were the pieces, they had to be slid down a ramp into the basement. A concrete-lined depression, which students had gibed at as a "wading-pool," was waiting to receive the giant.

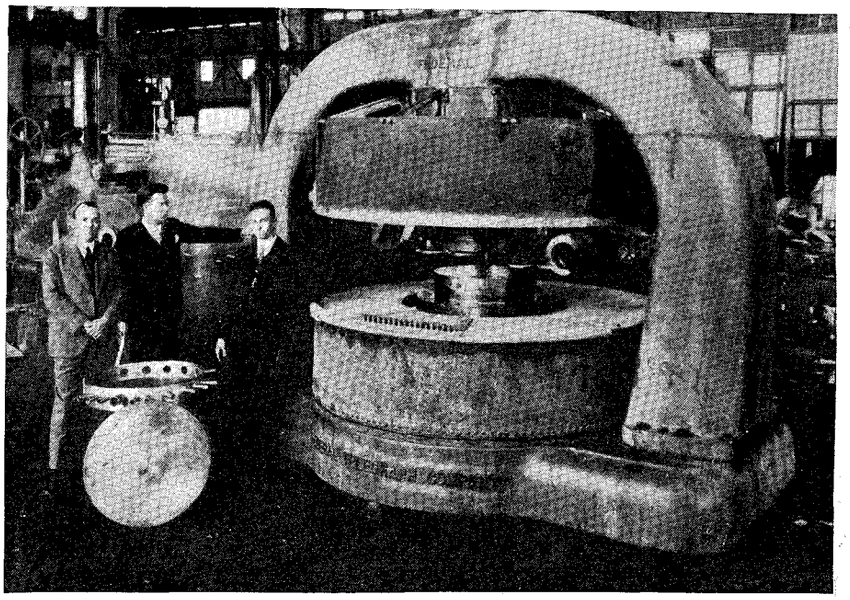
Months hence, explained Dr. George Braxton Pegram, Professor of Physics, the magnet will be part of a new atom-smashing machine, a Lawrence "cyclotron," with which Columbia will make artificial "radium" change some substances into others, and experiment with the possibilities of liberating power from matter.

Meanwhile, across the continent in Berkeley, California, the slender, pleasant-looking, almost boyish thirty-four-year-old scientist who invented it was explaining the operation of the original "cyclotron" to the American Physical Society.

Physician-Physicist

Prof. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, of the University of California, wanted to be a physician, but became a physicist. His invention has boomed the world market for giant magnets. At least half a dozen "cyclotrons" are under construction here and abroad. Physicists are combing the country for junked but still workable relics of a mastodon age in wireless telegraphy, about the time of the War, when a huge electro-magnet was part of every large wireless sending-station.

With such a magnet, eighty-five tons heavy, built for the Chinese Government but never delivered, Professor Lawrence started his research three years ago. The "cyclotron" proper is a flat object that looks like a covered frying-pan. It is placed between the monstrous, polished poles of the magnet. Positrons, the electrically-charged hearts of hydrogen atoms, are set loose, and begin to fly in circles under the magnetic influence.



Science Service

The giant eighty-five-ton "cyclotron," atom-smashing apparatus of Prof. Ernest Orlando Lawrence, at the University of California

As they go round, jolts of electricity give them a series of kicks. They swirl outward like stones in a sling-shot.

In this discharge Professor Lawrence places a bit of metal. It glows eerily. In a few minutes it begins throwing off particles and rays, like a supersparkler for the Fourth of July. The metal has become artificially radioactive.

Last week Professor Lawrence and his graduate students reported several new triumphs before the American Physical Society. Platinum, phosphorus, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, aluminum, and a dozen other substances have been made to become radioactive. Most active of all is sodium.

Professor Lawrence is planning a bigger "cyclotron"; one that will give him a larger, livelier stream. Then he expects to make enough radioactive sodium to permit medical experiments. If he succeeds, any household salt-cellar may hold enough sodium to treat a cancer, after it has been made radioactive by a "cyclotron."

"Curiously enough," wrote Prof. Edward Uhler Condon, of Princeton University, in the *Scientific American* recently, "the total cost of all this work is probably well under $100,000, yet in spite of its great potential value to humanity, nothing has been contributed to its support by our Government at a time when billions are being spent on all sorts of strange and uncertain projects."

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Tricking the Invisible Into Visibility

Trail of a Bullet and Hot Air Rising From a Candle Are Pictured by New Camera

In a physical laboratory in Berlin, aided by a bright light, a lens, a plate of metal with a hole in it, and a camera, a German scientist sees things that are ordinarily invisible, photographs sound-waves, heat, and the gas that ordinarily breaks unseen from bubbles in soda water.

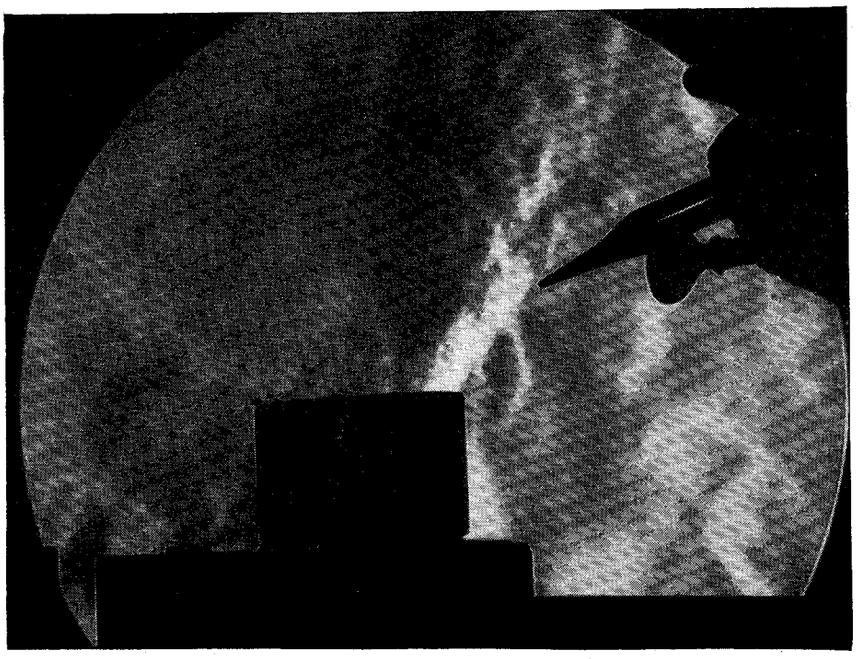
So far, Dr. Erich Dinner, of Berlin, is believed to be the only person to turn this trick successfully, though the way to do it was suggested seventy-one years ago by another German scientist, Prof. A. J. I. Toepler. It is known as "streak" photography.

"In order to understand the streak method of photographing invisible phenomena," explains De Bary Kerston in the current *Scientific American*, "it is helpful to remember the effect, so often seen on hot days, of railroad tracks in the distance seeming to wriggle under the scorching sun. . . .

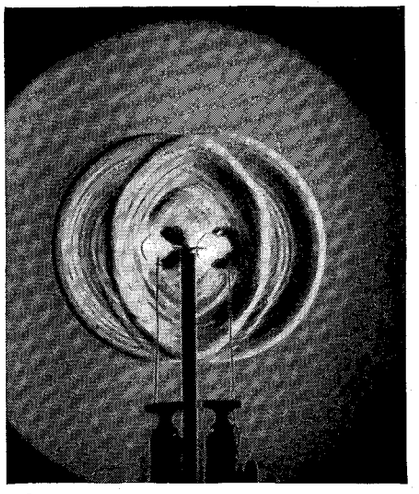
Effect of Distortion

"Warm air forms eddies above the hot rails as it rises. . . . This has the effect of making a section of rail appear to bend either up or down, or more to the right or to the left. In a similar manner an object viewed through a poor grade of window glass . . . is apparently distorted."

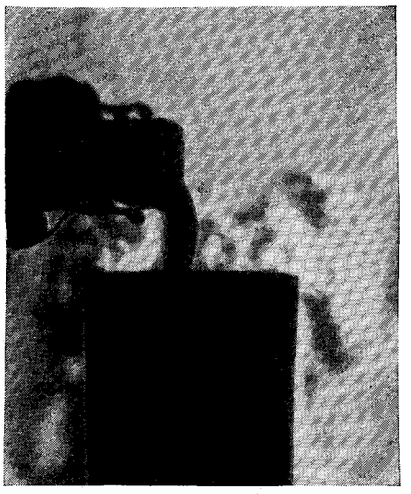
When an electric spark sends out a globular sound-wave, the disturbance in the air appears on the pictures. It looks like a flat dish. Two sound-waves, produced near together, are shown bumping into each other, producing "interference." When a bullet stirs the atmosphere, it leaves a trail like that of a fast boat going through still water. Evaporating ether looks like an oil-tank afire. A stream of hot air rushes upward from a burning candle like an eruption of Vesuvius.



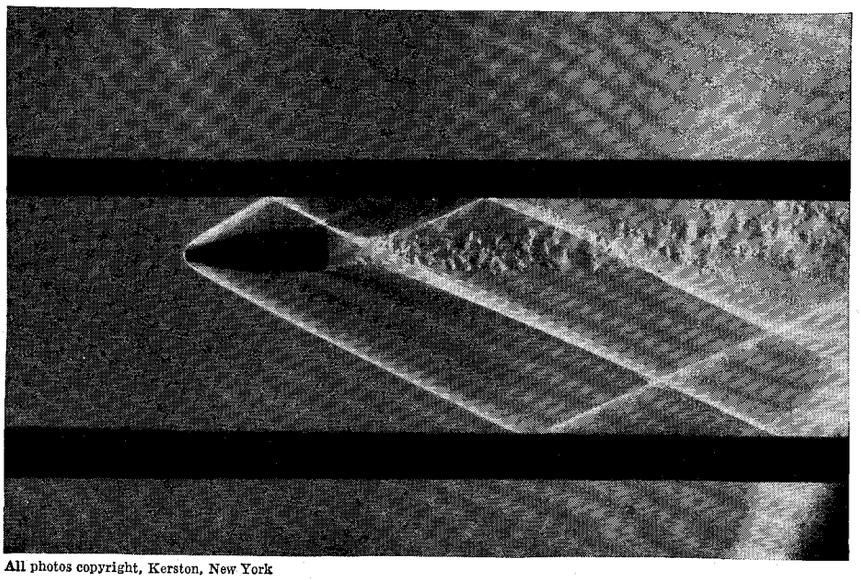
Not an oil-tank afire, but ether vapor rising from a small vessel



Two sound-waves spreading simultaneously, flattened where they interfere



Beer being poured from a bottle. The carbonic acid gas eddies above the glass



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A bullet passing between two flat plates, showing how the sound-waves are reflected back and forth. The air behind the bullet is turbulent, like water in the wake of a fast boat

Warm air shooting upward from a burning candle, as photographed by scientist

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New Homeland for Assyrians

Britain "Relieving Conscience;" Mass-Migration Scheduled; Haven in French Mandate Arranged for Nestorian Christians

Mar Shimun Ishai, Patriarch of the Assyrians (left), *chatting with Canon John Albert Douglas in London*

Thirteen years ago a boy whose face was said to have the classical lines seen on the bas-reliefs of Assyrian warriors in the British Museum was romping in the green fields of England like any English lad.

He was only twelve when the assassination of an uncle and the death of another called him to become Mar Shimun (the Lord Simon) of the Assyrian Christians, remnant of the Nestorians whom Marco Polo found in nearly every city across Asia.

Harried by their enemies, the Turks and the Arabs, and apparently deserted by their last allies, the Russians and the British, 20,000 of these ancient Christians, who are believed to be lineal descendants of the Biblical Assyrians of the Ninevite Empire, were left in the backwash of war.

New Home in Syria

This spring, with the aid of the British and Irak Governments and of the League of Nations, Mar Shimun Ishai (Ishai being his given name) will lead his followers into a new home in Syria, which is under mandate to France.

Marshes will have to be drained, villages built and supplies bought, and more money will be needed to make the mass-migration effective. The Archbishop of Canterbury has called upon the British people to help, so that the national conscience may be relieved.

Before the World War the Assyrians' homeland lay in the Hakkiari Mountains, an area now virtually abandoned, which was given to the Republic of Turkey by the award of the Mosul Frontier Commission in 1925. Living in the Ottoman Empire, the Christian Assyrians knew that neutrality was impossible. They took up arms with the Russians, and, after Russia's defection, became allies of the British.

The subsequent fate of some two million massacred Armenians, Chaldeans, and Jacobites by the Turks, probably the greatest organized massacre in history, justified the Assyrians' wisdom.

The end of the war found them in Irak, a hostile land, and disaster befell them when Great Britain surrendered her mandate over Irak in 1932. Two years ago 600 of them were massacred, and their plight became so perilous that the League of Nations undertook to aid in their rescue.

Because the Assyrians had been allies and had been lured into Irak under promise of British protection, the British conscience, too, was assailed. "Among all the good causes that crowd upon us at this time," says *The Guardian*, organ of the Established Church of England, "we are confident that our readers will feel that they have a special interest in preserving the undefeated remnant of one of the most ancient churches of Christendom, and one that has for more than fifty years looked to the metropolitan See of Canterbury as its special protector."

The history of these Assyrians is shrouded in antiquity. Whence they came, writes the Rev. D. C. Dunlop in *The Guardian*, "may all depend upon the answer to another question. What happened afterwards to those Jews who were in Jerusalem on the first Whitsunday, and who were reported to be 'dwellers in Mesopotamia'?

"They, it seems, were among the number of the baptized. Did they take back their new faith to their homes by the Tigris and Euphrates? Probably; yet we hear nothing certain about Christianity between the two rivers until A. D. 201, when a flood destroyed a Christian church in Edessa (modern Urfa).

"By the time the full light of history falls upon the Church east of Syria, it is spread over Mesopotamia and in Persia; from there, in spite of persecutions more bitter and ferocious than those in the West, the Church spread east and northeast and southeast till Bishoprics were established in the steppes of Tartary, in China; in India, Ceylon, and Sumatra.

"All these Bishops owed allegiance to the Patriarch who lived at Seleucia-Ctesiphon, a few miles south of the modern Bagdad. This branch of the Church was called the Church of the East. Remote geographically from the main stream of the Church's life around the Mediterranean, the adoption of Nestorianism caused this Church to be cut off spiritually as well. It became quite forgotten; yet in missionary zeal and in endurance of afflictions it 'labored more abundantly than they all.'"

Kurdistan Refuge

Mongol hordes nearly destroyed the Nestorians. A handful of them escaped and took refuge in Kurdistan.

"Here for six centuries," continues Mr. Dunlop, who was a chaplain in Bagdad during the war, "this faithful remnant lived their isolated and hardy existence, organized in tribes under the rule of their Patriarch, who was also their chief, clinging stedfastly to their faith and to the liturgy of their forefathers."

Twenty New Cardinals

Twenty red hats, symbolic of the Cardinal's rank, were bestowed last week on as many priests of the Church by Pope Pius XI. None of the new Cardinals is from the United States.

European

Pope Pius XI

Cardinal Michael Lega died only a few hours before the secret consistory, attended only by members of the Sacred College. Thus, with the additions, the Sacred College is now composed of sixty-eight members, or only two short of the theoretical plenum of seventy. Of the sixty-eight Cardinals, thirty-seven are Italian and thirty-one non-Italian.

Of the latter, four are in the United States—Patrick Cardinal Hayes, of New York; George Cardinal Mundelein, of Chicago; William Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, and Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia.

The Pope said he did not wish to speak of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict for fear that he might be misunderstood.

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Hostels for Friendship

Europe's Havens for Roving Youth Find Favor in America

The War was four years away when Richard Schirrmann, a German schoolteacher, conceived the idea of establishing a chain of hostels for youth on the road.

Soon, Germany was dotted with these resorts, offering a cheap night's lodging and food and opportunity for contact to youth roving for fun, information, and experience. The idea spread beyond the Fatherland, and, to-day, there are hostels—international hostels, or factories for friendship, they are now—in virtually every country of Europe, in the British Isles, and, at last, in the United States.

In the country of its origin, students and young workers went off into the countryside in bands in a spontaneous effort to take up and encourage natural activities. Afoot, by bicycle, and by boat they jaunted, knowing that at the day's end a cheery hostel awaited them.

They drew up their own rules and regulations. National agencies gave the movement recognition. After the War it took on a political aspect, and is said to have contained the seeds of Naziism.

Beginnings Here

Here, the youth-hostel movement had its beginning in New England. The American International Youth Headquarters at Northfield, Massachusetts, was recently dedicated.

"Stretching through Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont," writes a staff correspondent in *The Christian Science Monitor*, "is a 500-mile chain of thirty-five hostels, located not more than fifteen or twenty miles apart. The distance between them can be covered each day over trails or highways, either on foot or by bicycle.

"This chain has been in operation since June, and, to date, nearly 3,000 youths have tramped or biked over the loop through these three New England States."

Low-Cost Service

"American hostels operate under the same rules as the foreign hostels. A membership costing $1 entitles any youth, boy or girl, to use the full facilities of any hostel in the United States for only twenty-five cents a day.

"Each hosteler either packs on his back, or straps to his bicycle-carrier, his personal articles and food. Among his personal articles he is required to have a sleeping-sack consisting of two sheets sewn together. This sack is fastened by strings to the hostel beds, and the hostel supplies blankets at no charge.

"Control of the hostels is benevolent, but may be firm if the occasion requires it. . . . In case of any serious misbehavior the house parents may deprive the offending guest of his card, which automatically bars him from the use of the hostels. Neither smoking nor drinking is permitted."

However, it is reported that no case meriting censure has arisen.

Promoting Christian Unity

Archbishop of York Helps Plans to Make Existing Cooperation More Effective: Studies to Assist London Priests' Conference

International

The Most Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, ardent advocate of Christian unity

One of the first things which the Most Rev. Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, did on his visit to the United States was to put the lever of his powerful personality under the movement for Christian unity.

At a recent conference of five ecumenical organizations at Princeton, New Jersey, plans were laid to make existing cooperation more effective, and to consider steps toward extending that cooperation.

The groups represented at the conference were the World Conference on Faith and Order, the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, the World Christian Student Federation, the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and the International Missionary Council.

Three of these organizations are scheduled to hold international meetings within the next three years—the World Conference on Faith and Order at Edinburgh, in 1937; the Universal Christian Council, at Oxford, in 1937, and the International Missionary Council, at Kowloon, China, in 1938.

Meanwhile, according to the N. C. J. C. News Service (issued by the National Conference of Jews and Christians), a study of the problems involved in church-union is being made by the Church Union of England, which is the Anglo-Catholic, or High-Church, wing of the Anglican Church, and the American Cooperating Committee, of which Prof. Bernard Iddings Bell, Episcopal educator, is chairman.

Twenty-eight scholars of the Protestant, Catholic, and Anglican faiths are engaged in preparing pamphlets on the problem, soon to be published.

An important and significant basis of study will be the results of a questionnaire to be sent to the whole clergy-list of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, and Anglican clergy in other parts of the world.

Questionnaire Subjects

Among the questions to be asked, according to the N. C. J. C. News Service are:

"(1) Should the Anglican Communion regard itself as only one of many Protestant bodies and approach reunion as such?

"(2) Is the Papacy the necessary center of unity? If not, why not?

"(3) Is the Anglican Communion something rightly distinct from both Papacy and Protestantism?

"(4) Are there principles held to by Anglicans that can not be given up? If so, what are they?

"(5) Is the Episcopacy of primary or secondary importance in the Anglican position?

"(6) Is reunion possible with those who do not profess to accept the Nicene Creed?"

Another section of the inquiry will seek to learn what is the actual position toward church union of

(A) the Roman Catholic Church,
(B) the Orthodox East,
(C) the Scandinavian churches,
(D) Evangelical Protestantism,
(E) the Anglican Communion.

Archbishop's Task

The results of the questionnaire will be made into a study which will be presented at the International Priests' Convention to be held in London in 1940, which will immediately precede the next meeting of the Lambeth Conference, composed of all the Anglican Bishops, and presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England. He is an ardent advocate of Christian unity.

Booklets being prepared under the heading of "The Possibility of a United Christendom" will present the Roman Catholic, the Eastern Orthodox, the Scandinavian, and the leading non-Episcopal standpoints, respectively.

In England, proposed unity of the Established Church with the non-conformist Churches has gotten no further than discussion. One of the chief obstacles is the Episcopacy.

Rome has rejected all suggestions of rapprochement except by way of submission.

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Censorship Conflict in Theater

Boston, Chicago, and Detroit Raise Issue; Effectiveness of Public's Good Taste Debated; Threat of Litigation by Producer

James Barton as Jeeter Lester *in "Tobacco Road"*

Possibility of an American municipality being sued for imposing censorship on a dramatic play brewed and boiled last week in Boston and New York.

In the former, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, standing grimly by his decision to forbid "The Children's Hour" play-space, was unmoved by appeals to reconsider his ban. In New York, Herman Shumlin, producer of the thirteen-months'-old success, informally consulted with lawyers with a view to determining whether a suit, under Massachusetts law, was possible.

It was Mr. Shumlin's second rebuff outside the New York area. Soon after the play opened in November, 1934, the Lord Chamberlain, in London, forbade public performance of the tragedy.

Censorship in West

The ban on "The Children's Hour" followed similar action against a touring company of the three-year-old folk drama, "Tobacco Road." Chicago and Detroit officials, after it had been running in the two cities for some weeks, suddenly decided it was endangering the morals of the public.

Nor has New York been proof against what superficially would seem to be a rising official resentment against outspoken stageworks.

Several weeks ago an annual show arranged by an organization of illustrators was raided by police. In that case, the Magistrate before whom the actors were taken had little patience with official interference. He dismissed the cases after brief argument. A professional musical-comedy producer, detecting the publicity-value of the raid, signed the group, together with its sketch-material, for a public presentation. The Society of Illustrators' Show had been private and by invitation.

Mr. Shumlin's decision to consult lawyers arose out of what New York producers have called a "tactical error" on the part of Mayor Mansfield. He prohibited the play without having seen it. City Censor Herbert L. McNary saw the play in New York and prepared his report. Mayor Mansfield read the report, read a copy of the play, and then banned it. He described the play as "revolting."

Mr. McNary amplified the Mayor's point of view, saying:

"The play has been identified with a theme that would automatically bring it to the attention of the Board of Censors."

"There is no reason," says the Boston *Post* editorially, supporting the Mayor and Mr. McNary, "why Boston should be compelled to stand for this sort of play. The fact that New York allowed it means nothing."

Earnest, sensitive, hard-working and bald, Mr. Shumlin put no hampers over his feelings. In a telegram to the Boston *Transcript*, he said:

"Should the play be denied a full and fair hearing we shall seek any and all redress and remedy which the Courts of Massachusetts afford us."

Lillian Hellman, author of "The Children's Hour," banned play

Only the week before, Mayor Mansfield had described an allowed performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" as "filthy."

In the van of the defense of "The Children's Hour" in England is Dame Sybil Thorndike, veteran and revered actress, who wrote in *The London Era:*

"There is no social, moral or artistic justification for any such ban. . . . 'The Children's Hour' is a fine and moving tragedy after the old Greek model. . . . Casual and thoughtless playgoing is dead, and with it should die censorship. I believe the public is the best judge of what should and should not be staged."

Meanwhile, there has been no statement of any kind from Lillian Hellman, author of "The Children's Hour."

Her play, describing the wreckage of the careers of two teachers in a private school as the result of gossip by a malicious child, was for months believed the chief contender for the Pulitzer Prize in Drama for 1935. When the prize was awarded to "The Old Maid," the Hellman play received more attention than the prize-play.

In recent times, this is the third banning of a play by a Boston executive. Previously Sean O'Casey's "Within the Gates" and Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude" were banned.

Commenting on the raid in New York and the censorship in Chicago, the New York *Sunday Mirror* says:

"Of all the cities in the country, sophisticated Americans long have congratulated themselves that there have been two—with, just possibly, a third—in which the glamorous world of entertainment has pursued its course of catering to the public taste, unhampered and unhindered by . . . the censors.

"Adult Places"

"The two, of course, have been New York and Chicago, and the possible third is San Francisco. Very adult places, all of them.

"In all these three spots on the entertainment map, audiences have had plenty of good taste, plus a sufficiently grown-up point of view so that a show has had to have something besides 'bad words' to get by—to succeed, that is, commercially. Many a perfectly clean production has enjoyed a long and profitable run, and many an act that was a too-obvious play to the lower emotions has been promptly retired to the seclusion it deserved."

Nevertheless, there has been growing discontent among city officials, and showmen have come to believe that if some common meeting ground is not devised the legitimate theater will undergo censorship.

That there is some basis for the fear is found in the lists of holiday plays made up by critics for guidance of their readers. Divided into comedy, drama, musical comedy, operetta, and plays fit for children, the lists place only one New York production in the last category—"Jumbo," a circus.

Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston's censorious Mayor

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Ballet: Lusty Infant

Age-Old, Heroic Dance-Form Still Charms Modern World

Combine music, dancing, and pantomime: the result is the ballet. It takes its origin in the pantomimic performances of ancient Rome. It was staged in the cultured courts of Renaissance Italy. In France, it was linked with the opera.

From France it went to England, about the time the Colonies across the Atlantic were rebelling. Here, however, the ballet is no halting, scarred veteran, but a lusty infant full of zest and verve.

Last October, soon after first performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, by Col. W. de Basil's Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo, the "S.R.O." sign was hoisted. Now, that gifted, cosmopolitan troupe has spanned the continent.

One of the featured ballets is "Union Pacific," by Archibald MacLeish, Connecticut dramatic poet. As its name implies, it is a pantomimic saga of empire-building ending in the bludgeoning of a golden spike into a tie of laurel joining four steel rails at Promontory Point, Utah.

Another Sign

Another healthy token of the ballet's lustiness in the New World is the American Ballet Ensemble under George Balanchine, (The Literary Digest, December 21), the Metropolitan's Chief Choreographer.

From *The New Yorker* it is learned that Balanchine's "aquiline profile, earnest poker face, and shiny black hair give him an Indian look; he's far from showing his thirty-one years. . . . At rehearsals he wears sneakers, gray trousers, and a blue plaid shirt, open at the neck. Never loses his temper, never praises, never reproves: When a dancer is doing badly, Balanchine says politely, 'You're tired, aren't you?' "

A new twist to this ancient art-form of the dance was scheduled for Americans for the first time on December 27, in New York City, with Trudi Schoop and Her Comic Ballet.

Writing in *Excelsior* (Paris), Emile Vuillermoz found that this Swiss dancer's performances "differ from other modern ballets by their splendid humor, smiling malice, enjoyable spirit, and the incisive finesse of their psychological observations. . . .

"As for Trudi Schoop herself, she is an indescribable person who has truly created an irresistibly attractive type of humanity. She is a sort of sister of Chaplin, at once sweet, affectionate, and fantastic.

Then there will be the Jooss European Ballet, which will start its first tour of America on January 20, and go on to at least twenty-eight other North American cities. One feature is "The Green Table," which, to quote Ashley Dukes, English critic writing in *Theatre Arts Monthly*, "gives a satiric picture of international diplomacy."

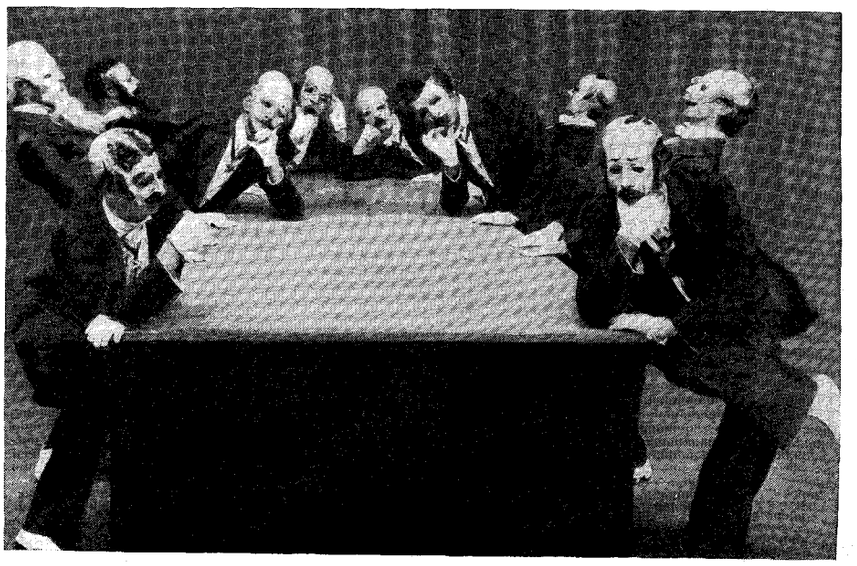
Mr. Dukes believes "Jooss wants to say something positive about the world in which we live, and to say it in original dance-rhythms that shall spring from the social consciousness."

"Union Pacific," the Russian Ballet's American-written drama of empire, ends in pantomimic driving of golden spike into laurel railroad-tie

Paul Hansen

George Balanchine: "At rehearsals wears gray trousers and blue plaid shirt"

Trudi Schoop, to French critic, "is a sort of sister of Chaplin"



"The Green Table," around which Jooss European Ballet "gives a satiric picture of international diplomacy . . . in original dance-rhythms"

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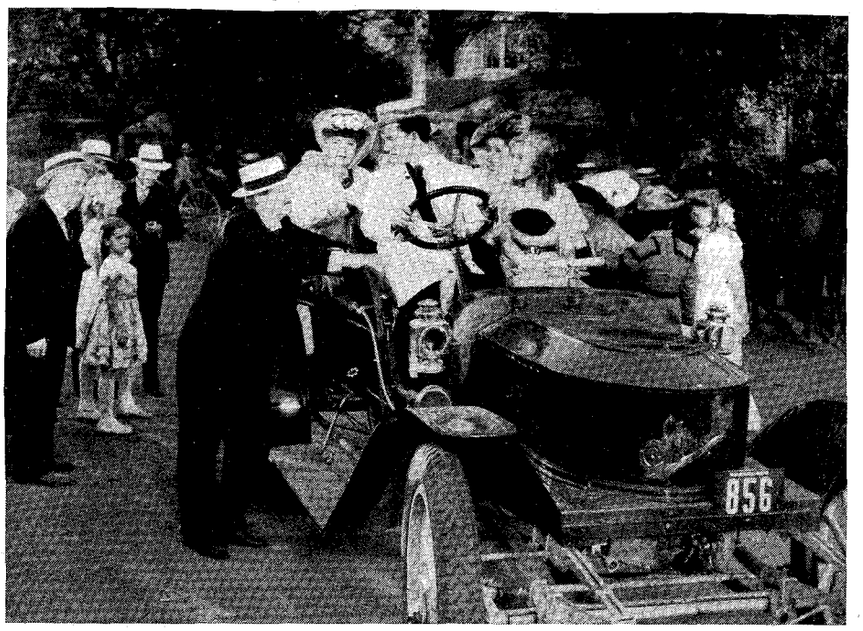
On the Current Screen



Lionel Barrymore, Eric Linden, Spring Byington and others in a departure scene from "Ah, Wilderness!"

After some years of inability to confine himself to the simple areas of a three-act play, Eugene O'Neill, as tho to prove he had not lost touch with the commons of life, wrote "Ah, Wilderness!"

It was a warm, plain play of a warm, plain family. At the head of it was the father, an old-fashioned newspaper editor. At the foot was his adolescent son, a boy teeming with moonlight, ideals, roses, and poems. It was performed in New York with George M. Cohan as the father and, nightly, sent audiences home touched.

After the wide compass of "Strange Interlude," the bleak tragedy of the still longer play, "Mourning Becomes Electra," O'Neill audiences found themselves almost unable to believe the First Playwright had written it. Nonetheless, it was another side of O'Neill, and a winning one.

The motion-pictures bought it; the motion-pictures have made it. It will bring to film patrons who shun the theater a new estimation of O'Neill and, in the hands of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer cast that performs it, a better estimation. There still remain picture-audiences baffled by the screen version of "Strange Interlude."

Chink in Perfection

Much of the film was photographed in Grafton, Massachusetts. Lionel Barrymore became the country editor, Eric Linden, the son who was pretty radical, but also pretty normal, for 1906. When the time for a world première came, Metro officials sent the film to Worcester, near Grafton, for showing. Worcester was gratified, even thrilled, but it found a chink in the perfection of the film:

"We have no means of comparing the lines of this script with that of the stage," writes George Foxhall in the Worcester *Evening Gazette*, "but we are prepared to admit that probably much of Mr. O'Neill's matchless genius for dialog has been lost. But Mr. O'Neill's beautiful play is here, his insight into the adolescent sweetness of clean, young hearts and into the sweetness of clean, old hearts, for that matter; his message, and the fragrant vision of his memories. This wilderness is paradise enow."

Praise from the Critics

No such discussion of right and wrong dialog concerns William J. Lewis in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Sun-Telegraph:*

"'Ah, Wilderness!' is on the screen, together with all the other ahs and exclamation marks, and the film version of Eugene O'Neill's play with the Omar Khayyam title is indeed paradise enow for all those who are able to relish a cleverly presented human story of every-day folks, from youngsters to oldsters, all endowed with typical human emotions, according to age and character of the individual. It is simply grand."

This point of view is matched by Henry T. Murdock in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, who, after making obeisance to O'Neill, adds:

"It is a movie of which its makers may be proud. They have given it a cast which appreciates the humanity and reality in the O'Neill characters and an adaptation which takes some liberties with the original script, but never violates its fundamental thesis."

Mr. Murdock applauds the performances of Mr. Barrymore and Mr. Linden, Wallace Beery, Aline McMahon and Spring Byington, and concludes: "The casting has been unusually skilful."

Elsie Finn in the Philadelphia *Record* is less enthusiastic than her colleague, Mr. Murdock. She dissents, thus:

"M-G-M approached the task of transferring 'Ah, Wilderness!' to the screen with a reverence which sometimes approximates fear. But even awe can not preserve the character of a play that needs elaboration to meet feature-film requirements and shifting of emphasis to guarantee its box-office appeal."

In any case, the film definitely is satisfying and if it performed no other function would be valuable for restoring the charm of life, manners, and dress in 1906. The old steam automobiles, small-town life, high, choking collars and sweeping dresses will appeal to all.

* * *

A "Musical" from Britain

Soon to be released here is the Gaumont-British picture, "First a Girl," which stars Jessie Matthews in a musical comedy of impersonation. Miss Matthews has been seen by theater audiences here in such a range of musical-stage productions as to include "Wake Up and Dream" and an Earl Carroll "Vanities." She will, in January, come to the United States to take up film work in Hollywood.

"First a Girl" is evidence of the increasing facility of British picture-makers.

It is the light, occasionally impertinent story of a shop-girl caught in the rain with a vaudeville female impersonator. He catches a cold and is unable to meet a music-hall engagement. She takes his place, pretending to be a boy impersonating a girl. Her act is so flawless that she becomes, as a boy, a sensation of the theater. The actor becomes her manager.

She meets and becomes interested in a wealthy young man. If she is loyal to her impersonation, she loses him; if she is loyal to him, she destroys her value to the theater. Gaumont-British, like Hollywood, recognizes that romance must triumph, so she abandons her rôle of a girl being a boy being a girl.

Miss Matthews sings and dances with the same skill apparent in her previous stage appearances in New York, but—in these days of the vogue for Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers as a team—lacks a suitable dancing partner. It may be that Hollywood will do what London hasn't done, and furnish her with one.

Jessie Matthews, English star, masquerading in musical film, "First a Girl"

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Americanism in Art

Sporting Prints Popular Again After Rise and Decline

Dashing over the countryside, the hounds bayed with joy. Racing ahead, the fox yapped and panted. Red-coated horsemen galloped behind.

Observing these details of the fox-hunt, English artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries went back to their studios, satisfied with the colorful picture they had seen. Soon, sporting prints appeared in the houses of the well-dressed gentlemen whom they depicted, and the walls of public drinking-houses became covered with scenes of English sporting life. Fox-hunts, coaching, and shooting-scenes were popular subjects.

In America, where native art was still in its infancy, the artists began slavishly to imitate the models sent over from England and France. The elegance of foreign sport was stamped on the American product.

Famous Prints

With the rise to fame of Currier & Ives and other printers of lithographs, sporting prints in the United States became popular. "However," notes Holger Cahill, in "Art in America" (1935), "interest in print-making as an art suffered a decline toward the close of the [nineteenth] century. . . .

"In the past two decades there has been a growth of public interest in prints and a remarkable development in all branches of the art."

Meanwhile, American artists were becoming more nationalistic in their interest. They depicted sportsmen in peculiarly American clothing, fishing in American streams or surf, jumping up to see who had been knocked down in the boxing-ring, craning their necks to make a successful shot in billiards, hiding in a boat surrounded by decoy ducks, or whizzing downhill on skis.

All these scenes, now familiar to the artists and to the public, appeared last week at the art-gallery of Frederick Keppel & Company in New York. Included in the gallery's exhibit of American sporting prints were etchings, aquatints and lithographs.

Prize-Fight Scene

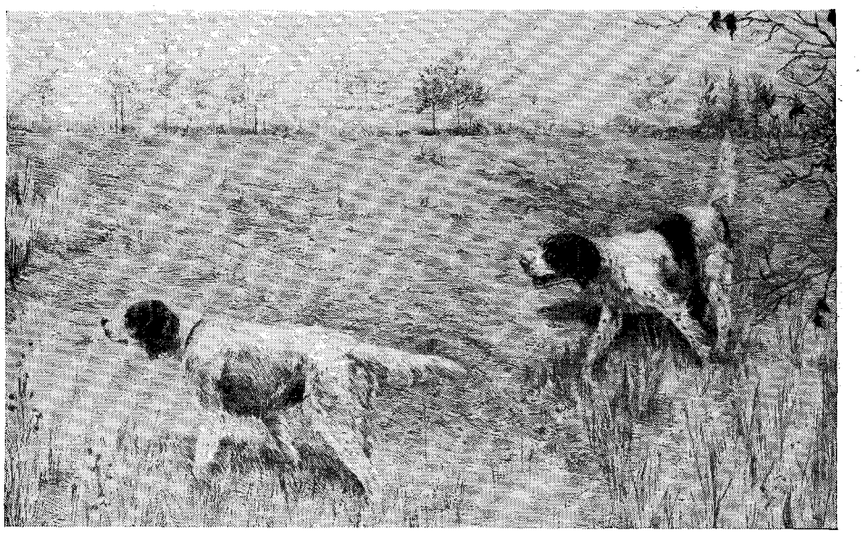
George Bellows, whose picture of Dempsey being knocked through the ropes by Firpo has been widely published during the last few years, was represented by another prize-fight scene. Levon West exhibited a vivid ski-running print and Marguerite Kirmse contributed "Team-Work," a picture of a pair of English setters. Other popular subjects were fishing, camping, sailing, and duck-shooting.

Ruth Pickering in *Forum* summed up the trend of the day. Discussing the current campaign against foreign, and particularly French, art, she wrote:

"In the art world, the balance of power is shifted from dead painters to live ones and from abroad home. . . . American art is for the moment triumphant."

Courtesy of Kennedy & Co.

Stem Christiana, *by Levon West*



Courtesy of Frederick Keppel & Co.

Team Work, *by Marguerite Kirmse*

Courtesy of Frederick Keppel & Co.

Nip and Tuck, *by Y. E. Soderberg*

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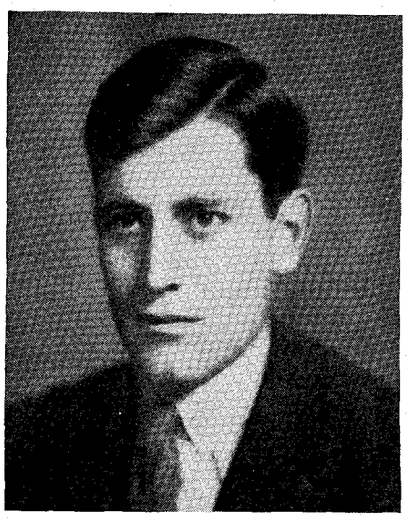
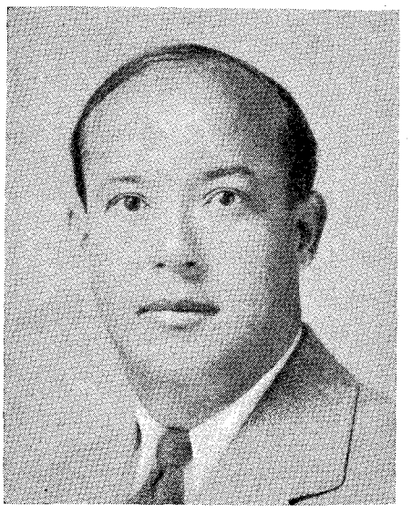
News of the Book World





A. W. Haslett (left) *contemplates what science still has before it. Bernard Jaffe* (right) *discusses what it has accomplished*

Unsolved Problems of Science. By A. W. Haslett, 317 pp. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.)

Outposts of Science. By Bernard Jaffe. 547 pp. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.75.)

Mr. Haslett, of King's College, Cambridge, finds that "the ignorance of science is at least as diverse as its knowledge, and in many ways more interesting."

Thus, scientists have still to explain why sugar tastes sweet; why a steel girder isn't many times stronger than it is; why some summers are dry and others are wet; what is the nature of life; why the glowworm or firefly can light up so much more economically than man; or why man can not turn the sun's energy into food while every green plant can, day after day.

Mr. Jaffe, altho more fascinated by what science has achieved, is not blind to its failures. For instance, he rejoices in the discoveries concerning heredity by a study of the genes of the fruit-fly, as revealed by Thomas Hunt Morgan; but he also admits it will be pretty hard to apply the findings to the human species because man rebels against the rôle of laboratory guinea-pig.

In general, however, Mr. Haslett contemplates what science still has before it; Mr. Jaffe discusses what it has accomplished. Now and then the two books overlap, but for the most part, they are complementary. Luckily for us laymen, only occasionally does either require the putting on of a tight-fitting thinking cap.

Genetic Puzzles

By all odds, the most interesting chapter in "Outposts" is that concerning genetics. Fruit-flies without number passed under the microscopes of Morgan and his assistants in their Columbia University workshop, so that at last we know why the Hapsburg nose and lips have persisted throughout the dynasty; why the male children are the victims and the female children are the carriers of hemophilia in Spanish royalty; why blue eyes run in families, etc.

Morgan is now at California Tech, too, a school apparently teeming with inquisitive and brilliant intellect, for all that it has no Rose Bowl football squad. Mr. Jaffe predicts that some day Morgan's name will rank with those of "Faraday, Ohm, and Volta."

Of the two authors, Mr. Haslett, of course, had the easier task. Thus, far from being able to control the sex of *Baby Bunting*, the doctors can't even tell for sure whether it will be a boy or a girl.

As to life on other planets: "We may be unique specimens," he says. "On the other hand, we may appear to the inhabitants of some wiser planet as lamentably inferior creatures. It can only be left to our vanity, or lack of it, to decide."

And we needn't get the notion we have conquered Nature. No chemist's tablets have been able to replace spinach, carrots, and potatoes. If our wireless is far more economical than Nature's lightning, there is the glowworm to render us humble again.

We dwell in a world of wonders, which seems, perhaps, a lame recognition of these two reminders that in science there are real Arabian Nights compared to which the adventures of Haroun-al-Raschid seem more fairy-tale than ever.

Thrillers in Science

"Bernard Jaffe has done a magnificent job for the layman who finds it difficult to keep up with the frontier of science," the Washington *Post* said. "And he has not only done that job dramatically, but has not fallen into the trap of most vulgarizers of knowledge. His facts are drama in themselves, enough to pack a basketful of thrillers."

* * *

Scapa Flow to the Dover Straits. By Admiral Sir Roger Keyes. 416 pp. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $5.)

They "buy British" and they look down their noses at the other races upon the earth; but patriotic *Johnny Bulls* are constitutionally opposed to self-deception, which possibly explains Sir Roger Keyes's critique on the Empire's Navy during the World War. No people lift up mightier hurrahs for every scrap of favorable intelligence while the emergency is on; but, once passed, a favorite English indoor sport is to sit down to pick flaws even in the more brilliant achievements of the national arms.

The Admiral tells us that at Gallipoli, fear of mines "which could be swept" and of secret torpedo tubes "which did not exist" and of hidden howitzers "which proved to be a greatly exaggerated menace" robbed Great Britain of a decision in the Dardanelles. At Jutland the fear of torpedoes and submarines "overwhelmed every military consideration."

Do-Nothing Philosophy

Sir Roger has little sympathy for do-nothing-but-sit-tight philosophy at the Admiralty. The theory that so long as the Grand Fleet rode at safe anchor at Scapa Flow, Britannia ruled the waves, continues to vex him. He is at no pains to disguise his loyalty to the so-called "Beatty" concept of naval warfare, to wit, to seek out and to join battle with the enemy for a decision on the high seas.

The opposition has defended the Jellicoe strategy which held that a great fleet had political as well as military responsibilities and has pointed out that Beatty's losses at Jutland were out of all proportion to the service he rendered by coaxing the German battle-array into the jaws of a vastly superior British armada. Sir Roger's answer is one that has not been and never can be refuted: Jellicoe's caution lost the chance to blow the Germans out of the water and to bring the War to a prompt and decisive end.

He tries to reveal to the land-loving layman the complicated technique of modern naval maneuvers which some say has rendered an action between such mechanical monsters as post-Jutland dreadnoughts extremely improbable.

Sir Roger's book offers further evidence on the side of those agreeing with the ironic conclusion of Walter Millis, author of "The Road to War," who observed in the *New York Herald Tribune Books*, "the curious tendency which has made modern fighting ships far too expensive and delicate affairs ever to do any fighting."

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who tells why modern fleets do little fighting

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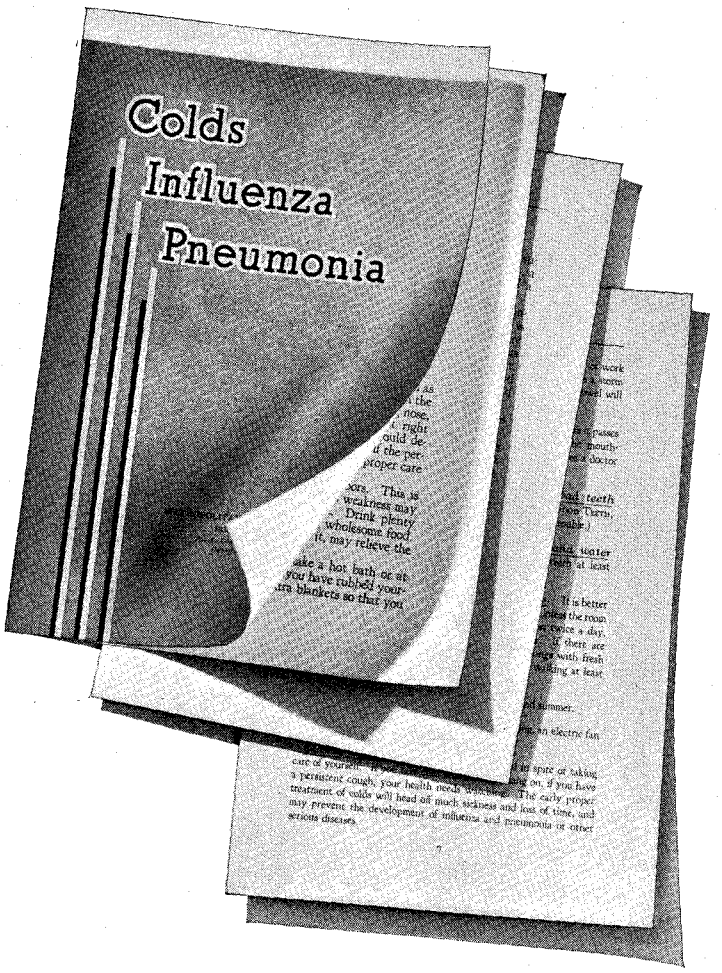
Health Enemy No. 1 —the Common Cold

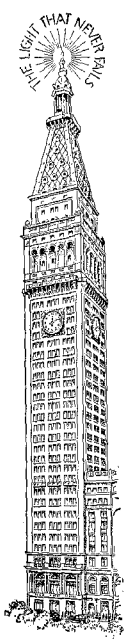
LOOK out for the common cold! Last year it cost more than 500 million dollars in wages, caused more absence from work than any other form of sickness, robbed millions of children of time from school.

Look out for the common cold! It may pave the way for other dangerous enemies of health — influenza and pneumonia, and even tuberculosis. In addition, a cold may often lead to chronic catarrh of the nasal passages, to ear trouble, bronchitis or inflammation of the sinuses — the cavities in the bones of the skull. A cold can easily become a serious matter.

The best time to prevent serious trouble is at the very beginning. The moment your nose begins to run, your throat feels sore, your eyes burn and your back begins to ache, or your head stops up—organize your counterattack on Health Enemy No. 1.

Take no chances. Stay at home. Rest in bed. Stay away from other people—colds are often contagious. Drink plenty of water and eat lightly of simple, nourishing foods. If there is no improvement in your condition the next day, call the doctor. If you are feverish, send for the doctor at once. Do not ignore a cold no matter how trifling it seems. If you take proper care of yourself from the first sniffle, it will not, in a great majority of cases, develop into a serious illness.





The Metropolitan's booklet, "Colds, Influenza, Pneumonia," contains the best medical advice on the subject of colds. Send for your free copy.

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Fletcher: Facile G.O.P. Helmsman

Hearty, as Befits One of "T. R.'s" Ex-Cavalrymen, Republican National Chairman Learned Suavity in Stiff School of Diplomacy

"Ladies and gents, meet Mr. Fletcher," said William Allen White in the Emporia (Kan.) *Gazette* (Ind.-Rep.), of Henry Prather Fletcher, National Chairman of the G.O.P. He is "slim, debonair, blond, gray-haired, ruddy-skinned, lank-limbed, 5 feet 9½, entering his middle sixties!

"Slim and even lean is he, a cavalryman under the first Roosevelt; a Rough Rider who has played a little polo, played a little tennis, played a little poker, never forgetting his setting-up exercises . . . who loves good food, good fellows, and a good drink—and has never taken too much of any of these for his own physical and spiritual welfare.

"Suave, even more than suave—facile, charming; a competent sincere smiler who has giggled himself out of many a tight place; the risible diplomat rather than the dignified *Dumb Dora*.

"But don't be fooled. . . . With all his *savior faire*, his aplomb, his hair-trigger smile, he is sagacious. He knows what it is all about. . . . He is true, dependable, has anchorage to his character."

Struggle at Start

Born sixty-two years ago at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, fired with ambition, Henry Fletcher's life from the start was a struggle. His parents were poor, but an education was managed for young Henry, and he won a lawyer's degree.

After he had been admitted to the bar, came the Spanish-American War, and he went to the Philippines. On his return he entered the diplomatic service, worked as Legation Secretary in Havana (1902), then in Lisbon and Peking. From 1916 to 1920 he was Ambassador to Mexico, resigned, and was named Under Secretary of State.

Ambassador to Belgium was his next post, 1922. The year 1924 found him holding a similar appointment to Italy. He resigned that in 1929, and, the next year, went to Haiti with four other Commissioners to study conditions there following disorders in elections.

When he was appointed Chairman of the Republican Party, Ray Tucker wrote of him in *Collier's:*

"Henry Prather Fletcher is a new and refreshing type of Republican National Chairman. Whereas his immediate predecessors were drawn from the ranks of small-town politicians, professors, physicians, and promoters, he got his training in the romantic and stirring field of world diplomacy.

"By birth, wealth, upbringing, career, environment, and associations he is of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover school. He golfs, swims, and entertains at the most exclusive clubs in New York and Washington, and he has an apartment on Park Avenue. His blazing red ties and handkerchiefs have only sartorial significance, which he explains by saying, 'I can't let Tugwell outdress me.'"

Curzon once said, "Here is the little man we always send for when we're in trouble, and, by Jove, he always gets us out."

Physically he is not particularly impressive. Five feet, seven inches tall, he weighs about 140 pounds, has mouse-colored hair, a short, dark mustache, and a rather prominent nose.

He is fond of tennis. Once he was a good footballer. He neither smokes nor drinks. Happily married, he has one regret—that he has no children. His capacity for work is enormous. He thinks nothing of putting in sixteen hours a day.

Clumsy at Hoeing

He was born in Kolzany, Bohemia, on May 28, 1884, of peasant parents. At an early age he was put to work on his father's farm. But, as Lemuel Parton once wrote in a Consolidated News Features copyrighted article, "he was so clumsy at hoeing and reaping that his father told him sadly that there was nothing for him to do but go to school, to become a clerk, or a preacher, perhaps. He went to the University of Prague and the Sorbonne and . . . there he broke his leg in a football-match. . . .

"Falling under the influence of the brilliant Doctor Masaryk in his earlier years, he became a lecturer on sociology, a philosopher, and author."

Because of his leg he was not conscripted for service in the Austro-Hungarian Army, but found himself flung into the center of the European political whirlpool, as he and Professor Masaryk realized the importance of the world's catastrophe to their country.

They made the first attempts to organize passive resistance to Austria.

Forced to flee, he became Secretary of the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris.

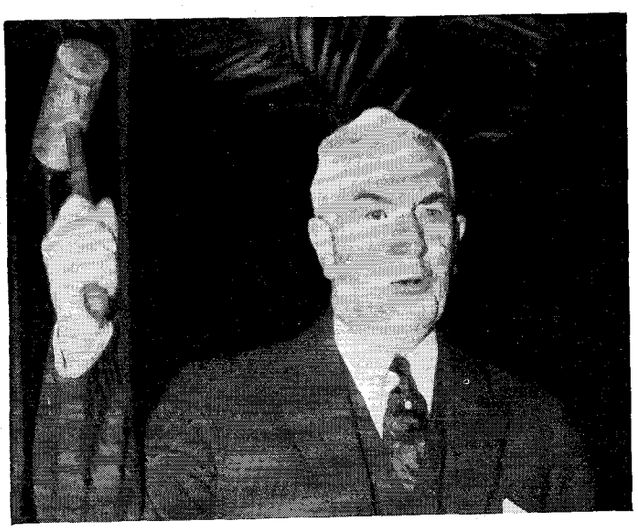
Of him, Wilfred Hindle writes in *Review of Reviews* (London): "He is a democrat by training and conviction, from whom Nazi Germany and Fascist Austria have drawn unequivocal declarations of his belief in democracy for Czechoslovakia. He is a realist aware equally of his country's powers and its dangers."

Benes: Ruler of Czechs

In the small pond that is Czechoslovakia, Dr. Eduard Benes (pronounced *Ben-aysh*), has long been a mighty big frog.

Last week he was elected, by an overwhelming vote, to succeed eighty-five-year-old Dr. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, recently resigned President of the proud little Republic. Doctor Benes is Czechoslovakia's second President.

The honor was not unexpected. For many moons he has been regarded as one of the most astute and ablest diplomats, not only in the land of the Czechs but in the whole foreign field. Of him Marquess



© Harris & Ewing

Henry P. Fletcher opening the Republican meeting in Washington last week

Globe

Dr. Eduard Benes, one of the most astute diplomats in all Europe

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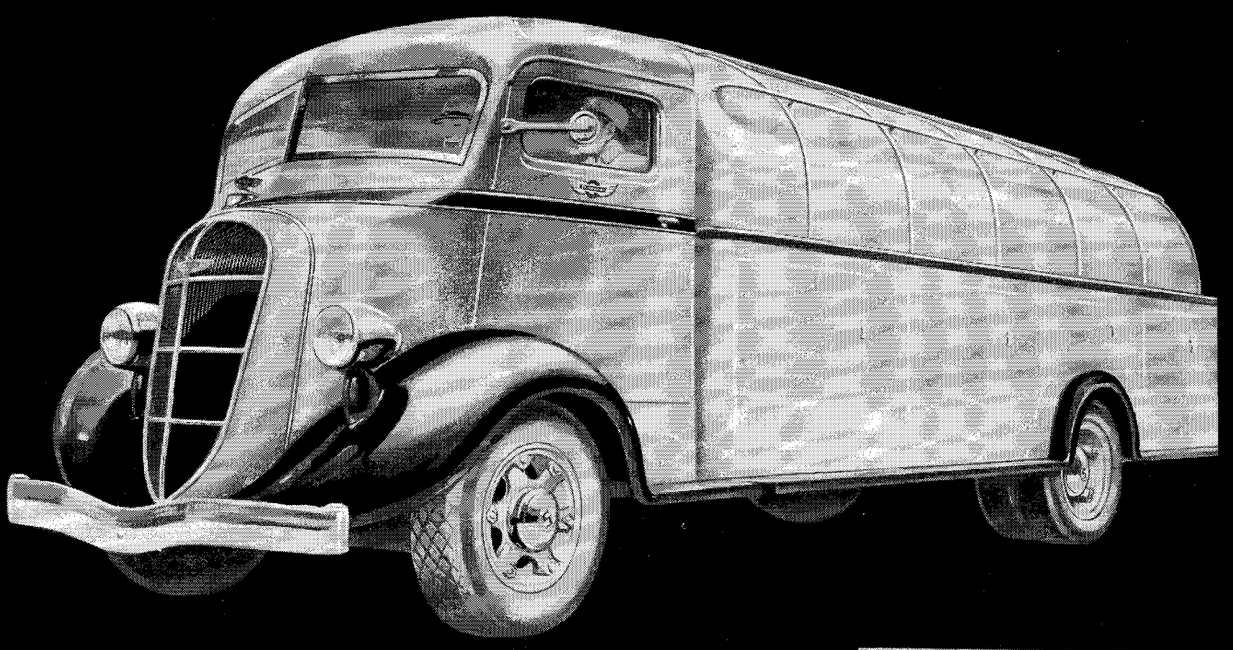
The first LOW-COST "CAB-FORWARD" TRUCK!



AGAIN Studebaker initiates new transportation efficiency! Two new ultra-compact models—"cab forward"—the first complete 1½ and 2 ton trucks of this type in the low-price field.

They offer valuable advantages. More pay-load space on a given wheelbase! Thirty per cent shorter turning radius than trucks of conventional design and equal capacity!

Easier, safer backing, parking, and handling in traffic! Shorter overall length (vital in tractor-trailer use)! For city work in narrow streets, alleys and driveways—excavation, road-building, lumbering and construction work—inter-city tractor-train operation—in all such service, the new Studebaker "Metro" series offers interesting savings in time and money.

Four new "Standard" series Studebaker Truck chassis, priced from $565 upward, and two new double-drop-frame bus chassis, complete the brilliant 1936 Studebaker line. Ranging from 1½ to 4 tons capacity, each model specifically powered and proportioned for its job, the 1936 Studebaker line offers ideal, lowest-cost, heavy-duty equipment for virtually every type of service.

The new 1936

"METRO" SERIES

1½-2 ton "ACE", 11,000 lbs. G. V. W.
Chassis at South Bend

$595

2-3 ton "BOSS", 13,500 lbs. G. V. W.
Chassis at South Bend

$945

STANDARD SERIES
"Ace", "Boss", "Mogul", "Chief" Models
1½ to 4 tons, $565 and up, at South Bend

STUDEBAKER

Foremost in transport since 1852

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Free Americans in a New World

Pioneers of a New Day in Matanuska Valley Carving Out New Lives; Real Frontiersmen Born of Depression

© International

Pioneers of 1935 when they sailed for Matanuska Valley in Alaska

"The year 1936 isn't dawning in the Matanuska Valley, just beneath the Arctic Circle in South Alaska," writes Arville Schaleben, in the January *American Magazine*. "Right now it is 1620 there—the year the Pilgrims from the *Mayflower* founded New Plymouth.

"In that broad, rich valley, primitive with plains and forests of alder, birch, and spruce, 170 farm families from Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota—America's new pioneers—are beginning life again. . . .

"Impoverished by the depression and unable any longer to wrench a living from the stony, cut-over lands of their States, they accepted the invitation of the Federal Relief Administration last spring and struck for a new world and a new life—uprooted themselves and began again—for economic freedom. . . .

Deep Contentment

"Most of them are finding a deep contentment in that wilderness—a peace they never knew in the shacks and cabins on the poor soil of their native States. The wolf at their door was figurative then. Now it is real. But they prefer the real when the door is thick enough to keep it out.

"Those who dwell in the valley now are survivors of a terrible summer and fall of hardship and embroilment more disheartening than mere physical privation. They endured it all because they knew how to make the best of things. Those who failed have packed up and returned to the States. They are back on the relief-rolls now, fighting the battle for enough to eat.

"Even as I write some critics are saying that the colonization project has been a fizzle so far and is doomed to failure. Their pessimism, I think, is not well-grounded. And yet I would not say the project is bound to succeed. It depends upon the men and women of the colony, whether they are real pioneers. Some of them are, I know. I saw them fight and endure. . . .

"The great adventure began in May. . . . The crowd, bundles on back, lined up to board the white transport, *St. Mihiel*. There were misgivings then. 'Is it safe?' the women whispered. The men, a little white around the lips, said, 'Sure!' . . .

"We all thought, of course, that the families would go together into the wilderness, but when we arrived at Seward, the women and children were instructed to live aboard the transport until the men had gone up-country and prepared camp. When we left, the women and children wept as if we were off to die on a battle-field. . . .

"The winding little Alaska railroad . . . twisted and squirmed . . . to Palmer. . . . And for the first time, we saw the beauty of Alaska. . . .

Lush Greenery

"They all stood around, marveling at the soil and the mountains and the lush greenery of the place, while Don Irwin . . . general manager of the project, mounted a platform . . . and announced that the pioneers must draw lots for their land. . . .

"Some cried out with joy when they found they were the owners (on credit) of a forty-acre tract on a small lake shore, or a rich loamy farm, half-cleared, near the tiny town of Palmer. But some, who had drawn uncleared tracts twelve miles away, said nothing and took the blow. . . .

"When the women and children arrived the trouble began. The families were to be sheltered in tents, in eight different camps in an area of sixty square miles, until cabins and roads were built and wells were dug. But there weren't enough tents to go around. . . .

"Then the clouds of mosquitoes swept down—huge ones that droned and circled, and pestilential little ones . . . the air was redolent with citronella.

"The grumbling began. The men wanted to go to work building their permanent homes, but there were only a few tools. . . .

"Inaction settled upon the camp. Couldn't work without tools. Some of us, veiled with mosquito netting, roved through the valley in quest of game, but the territorial game warden stopped us. We could not hunt without non-resident licenses and they cost $50! But we were residents, weren't we? Pioneers?

" 'Not,' he said impressively, 'until you've lasted a year.'

"And that meant more than we realized.

"The streams sparkled with fish. We could catch salmon and trout to our hearts' content. But discontent was growing. . . . There were legitimate wails going up. . . . There were illegitimate wails too. . . . But most of the pioneers, serious in their undertaking, went on working against all odds, trying to build log cabins, turn the black loam, and establish their families. . . . But weeks slipped away with little done.

Plea to President

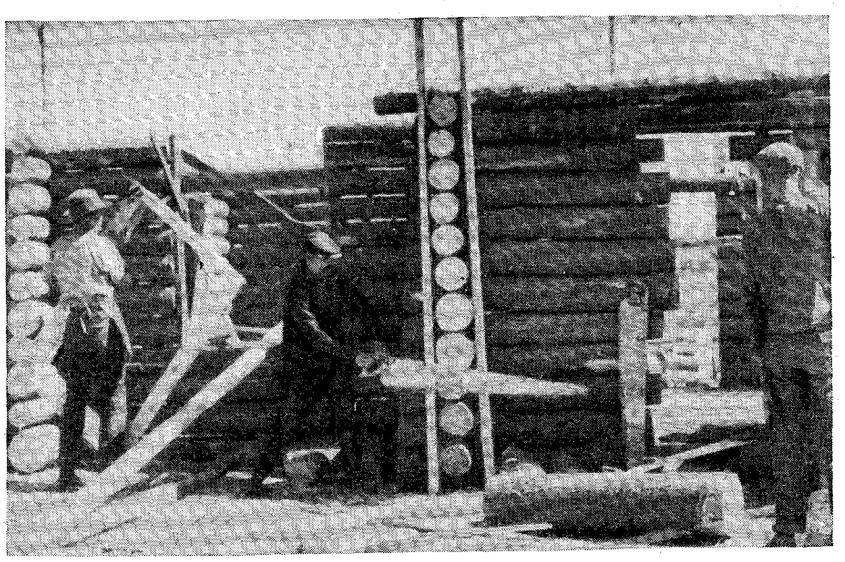
"The conservatives started getting 'radical.' . . . They wired President Roosevelt. . . . Roosevelt sent a new administrative staff into the valley. . . .

"They completed the pioneer homes just before winter. The colonists had won their fight for shelter . . . and with the wilderness. . . .

"There has been government inefficiency in the valley, and all manner of factional strife among the colonists. But these things make no difference if, in the breasts of those adventurers from the States, there beat the stout hearts of pioneers. . . .

"I left the valley with regret, even tho I was forced to live part of the time in a railroad car and forego a real bath for a month. I did not like the mosquito swarms and the bickering of comrades; I tired of political turmoil, intrigue, inefficiency.

"But . . . I felt there the challenge of a new frontier. Yes, I learned what it was to be a free American in a new world."



Acme

Building a four-room log cabin before winter descended on Matanuska Valley

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Hauptmann and Five-Letter Word

Doubt: *Therein Lies German Carpenter's Only Hope of Clemency in Lindbergh Baby Murder; Governor Hoffman Creates Furor*

Acme

One of the first acts of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey was to sign an emergency bill reappointing Justice Trenchard and enabling him to preside at the Hauptmann trial. Now the Governor has stepped into a post-trial controversy

Lives of men often have hung upon a thread. The life of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, sentenced to be executed the week of January 13, for the murder of little Charles Lindbergh, hangs upon a five-letter word: *Doubt.*

With Hauptmann's only chances for clemency now resting with the New Jersey Court of Pardons, the sentiments of the most prominent member of that Board, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, occupied the spotlight last week.

Reticence Shed

Following the resentencing of Hauptmann by Justice Thomas Trenchard after the German carpenter had lost his appeal to the Supreme Court, Governor Hoffman tossed aside his mantle of reticence, and announced:

"If Bruno Hauptmann were to be electrocuted to-night, there would still be in my mind, and, I am convinced, in the minds of hundreds of thousands of people, great doubt that the Lindbergh baby murder-case had been solved completely, and that all the facts in connection with it were known. . . ."

His statement created a furor.

Coming from a man of his prominence and power, it had tremendous weight. Hauptmann sympathizers were jubilant. Anti-Hauptmannites were loud in their denunciations, and shouted that the Governor's statement was prompted by politics.

Last week, Governor Hoffman, in an interview at Trenton, the second within twelve hours, denied emphatically that he at any time had expressed doubt as to Hauptmann's guilt. He does not feel, however, that the case has been entirely cleared up.

But doubt has been raised, and Hauptmann, in his cell, is reported to be confident that "something will happen" to save him.

He has offered to submit to a "lie-detector" test to prove his innocence. There is a string to his offer. If he submits Dr. John F. Condon, the celebrated "Jafsie," must submit to a similar test.

Hauptmann's counsel, however, are said not to be favoring the idea "unless Hauptmann can receive some benefit from it if it shows he is telling the truth."

The Providence *News-Tribune* regards Hauptmann's request to be subjected to a "lie-detector" as being "entirely beside the point. The processes," it says, "of American law for determining the guilt or innocence of a defendant to a criminal charge are well established.

"They are filled with safeguards for the protection of innocent defendants. A test such as Hauptmann suggests does not belong to them. There is no protection that has not already been given Hauptmann. . . .

"The nine Justices of the Supreme Court considered the facts to determine if there was any reason for their undertaking a review of the evidence or the conclusions of the law involved. Had they found the slightest foundation for such action they would have proceeded with a review."

"Trial by Fury"

"Not guilty," however, says Richard A. Knight, in "Trial by Fury" in *Forum* for January. He declares:

"I have no more admiration for Hauptmann than you have, and I am quite as certain as you that . . . he *must* have had something to do with the kidnaping, and the extortion which followed it, and, even, with the child's death. . . .

"Hauptmann was tried and found guilty allegedly on circumstantial evidence, not of kidnaping, nor of extortion, but of murder. Now, kidnaping is one thing, and extortion is another, and murder, quite distinctly, is yet a third. And, in the record compiled at the trial, there is no more evidence that the man is guilty of murder than there is that you or I am."

Gangsters in Dinner-Jackets

"'Underworld' has become a confusing term since the great liquor flood of 1917-1933 lifted the humble criminal from cellar hideouts . . . to lofty skyscraper apartments," writes Meyer Berger in *Current History*. "The tough mug with the turtle-neck sweater and thick-soled boots is a thing of the past.

"The gangster has degenerated into the smart man-about-town, has forsaken his quaint habiliments for dinner-jacket. . . .

"Modern crook and racketeer organizations have adopted modern business methods and all the fancy office-trappings of more legitimate enterprises. . . .

"Twenty or thirty years ago gang murder was still crude. But with the advent of prohibition and the elevation of the crook and the bum to the status of business man, the art was refined. The 'ride' method was introduced. In Chicago an underworld genius developed the 'dead man's grip'—a simple trick in which the victim's hand was taken in friendly gesture and held fast by one gunman to prevent his reaching for his gun. A second assassin did the actual killing.

Modern Murder Methods

"Modern murder methods have worked out perfectly for the racket chiefs. In the past fifteen years no major underworld figure in New York has had to answer to a court for the homicides done at his bidding. The only charges the major racketeer fears at all are for income-tax evasion.

"In the old days . . . policemen did not mind improving their muscles at the expense of an ordinary pickpocket or corner loafer. They kicked him around at will, forward-passed him to one another in the back room. . . .

"When profits from liquor traffic transformed the underworld types into the dinner-jacket class everything changed. A policeman had to be careful how he handled a prominent bootlegger, or even one of his men-at-arms.

"If he resorted to the old-time tradition of punting the criminals around the police station, he might find himself pounding a lonely beat where the cowslips and daisies grow. The reason for that was that the glorified crook, scattering his easily earned bootleg millions around as graft, had political influence. . . .

"Labor, industry, policy-slip gambling, bootleg liquor, extortion of little shopkeepers—these and a hundred other sources have made modern racket organizations strong and powerful. . . ."

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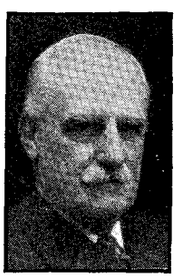

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary* is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents. — The question put to the Lexicographer by the rancher from Wyoming, mentioned in the article, "The Lexicographer's Uneasy Chair," in The Digest of December 7, 1935, was entirely outside the field of lexicography. The Lexicographer did not file the letter, and can not furnish the man's address.

ageing, aging.—"E. A.," Chicago, Ill.—The two spellings are in use. The English prefer *ageing;* the Americans, *aging.* But verbs of one syllable, such as *love, move, rove,* usually drop the *e* before *-ing* and *-ed* in forming the present and past participles. The retention of the *e* in English practise is an idiosyncrasy, but usage has established it as correct in England.

instalment, installment.—"J. C. W.," Houston, Tex.—Both forms are in use. In 1732 *installment* found favor, but since 1776, through the influence of Adam Smith, *instalment* has held sway.

"Reilly, living the life of."—"L. P." Hollis, N. Y.—Yes, you are right; *Time* did call up the Lexicographer about "living the life of Reilly," and the Lexicographer replied: "The phrase had its origin in Pat Rooney's comic song, 'Is that Mr. Reilly?' The chorus of this song ran:

'Is that Mister Reilly, can any one tell?
Is that Mister Reilly that owns the hotel?
Well, if that's Mister Reilly they speak of so highly,
Upon my soul, Reilly, you are doing quite well.'

"The song was noted for a number of the phrases which it introduced, such as, 'A hundred a day would be small pay'; 'I'd sleep in the President's chair'; 'New York will swim in wine when the White House and Capitol are mine.' Each verse was followed by a spoken line, such as, 'Last night while strolling up Broadway the people yelled,' and then the chorus would start, 'Is that Mister Reilly, etc.' "

The first call for this information came many years ago, but *Time's* call was received only yesterday.

sciolist.—"C. D. P.," Anniston, Ala.—Perhaps the word you seek is *sciolist.* It is defined: "One who has a smattering of knowledge, especially a pretender to scientific attainment." Synonyms for *sciolist* include *charlatan, wiseacre, smatterer, novice. Charlatan* is closest in meaning, and is defined: "One who makes unwarranted or extravagant pretensions, as to the possession of knowledge or skill; a pretender; quack; originally, a street mountebank who talked volubly of his wares."

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

HELA'S GUESTS

By Margaret Widdemer

There is perhaps a fairly valid reason
  Why certain of your guests seem not to care
Where you have placed them at your board this season,
  How warm their welcoming or what their fare;

Believing every doorway held a friend
  They came at length to drink the skull-drawn water
Out of the tideless well of the world's end,
  To share the ashen bread of Loki's daughter.

Where Grief's the pall and Hunger is the table,
  Shrieking the shelter, they have sat and smiled,
The Wolf coaxed close, the Snake-wound manageable,
  Pleasantly chatting to the Ogress' child.

Forgive them, honored in Queen Hela's dwelling,
  If your clasped hand should seem too dim to feel,
Your sword-thrust woundless, your loud praise faint-swelling,
  Wine without taste, the lamplight not too real.

—*Arrows.*

OLD BILL

By Dorothy Marie Davis

Old Bill could turn your heart's eye toward the sea
By moving. There was something in his walk
As if the steady floor might tip and balk;
Its lying still surprized him constantly.
And there was even something fierce and free
About his beard and brows as white as chalk
Not reconciled to young eyes. Like a hawk
He turned his head and watched one evilly.

A glimpse of him was quite enough to change
The inland meadow to a reef-girt bay
And quaking wintry trees to masts and spars.
He only came to mend the kitchen range
But any child would know, with end of day
He'd hoist a black flag with a skull and bars.

—*The Commonweal.*

© G. Maillard Kesslere

Margaret Widdemer, novelist, essayist, and lecturer, but always a poet

AGAIN . . . THE STAR

By Florence Wilson Roper

Gather the holly and light the tree,
  Behold the rose, forget the thorn,
In all his young divinity,
  Again the Christmas babe is born!

Hang the glad wreath and bravely set
  The candle at the window-pane,
Ring out the bells lest you forget
  The Christmas babe is born again.

The oxen kneel. At Bethlehem
  The young babe sleeps on Mary's knee;
The world assumes its diadem
  Of love and immortality.

Wrap the small gift in tinseled string
  Until each heart with kindness leavens;
The magi ride, the Angels sing,
  Again the star shines in the heavens!

—*The Commonwealth.*

ENGLISH ROADS

By Dora Brown

The friendly roads of England,
Go wandering up and down.
They pass through quiet hamlets,
And through the busy town.
And be they straight and stately,
Or curving, humbly sweet,
Those loving roads of England,
Lie down at traffic's feet.

They've wound on through the ages,
True friends in peace and strife.
They'll turn and twist, unending,
Age-old—yet young as life!
So though far lands may hold me,
Of which I am a part;
Those English roads for ever
Are travelled by my heart.

—*Alberta Poetry Year Book.*

SLOW DOWN ROUNDING CURVE

By Margaret Fishback

Occasionally, when I choose
To take it easy, and refuse
Martinis, leopard sweat and rye
Alike, it's really more than I
Can understand that I should be
Coerced so conscientiously.

Why is it that one has to drink?
Why is it that one's hosts should think
It queer these days if guests prefer
A respite? Doesn't it occur
To anyone that no offense
Is meant by harmless abstinence?

—*From "I Take It Back."*
(E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York).

AIR MAIL

By Lexie Dean Robertson

I looked long at a map today,
And, oh, it is so far
Across the little painted squares
To that one where you are.

I breathed a single wishing kiss
Across the starry blue;
Unless it's tangled in the stars
It should be reaching you.

—*Good Housekeeping.*

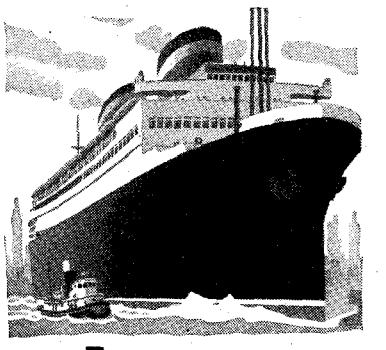
RETRIBUTION

By Dorothy Quick

She wanted this, she wanted that,
  She never really was content
Until she lost the things she had
  And found out what contentment meant.

—*New York American.*

The pleasure way is the economy way



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Peach-Baskets Into Profits

Intersectional Basketball Growing Rapidly Following Ned Irish's Efforts to Put it on "Big-Time" Basis in New York

Dr. James A. Naismith, a gym instructor at the Springfield, Massachusetts, Y.M.C.A., originated basketball, in 1891, as a substitute for dull gymnastics.

He tossed soccer-footballs into peach-baskets. That's how the game got its name.

The baby sport leaped from Springfield to all parts of the United States, and, finally, to foreign countries. Millions play basketball to-day, and at least twenty countries will send teams to the 1936 Olympics.

Basketball now is the main winter sport of the United States. No other sport is even close. A crowd of 10,000 is merely average at a game in Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, or Illinois. It is feverishly supported in the South, the Southwest, the East, and the Far West.

Despite the game's impressive popularity, one nut remains uncracked: difference in interpretation of rules.

A joint committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Y.M.C.A., and the National Collegiate Athletic Association makes uniform rules. Despite this arrangement, there are variations in the rules governing play, contact, the jump, and the side-line throw-in in different parts of the country. The West Coast, for example, opposes the center-tap.

Wide World

Intersectional basketball in New York: Harry Cordes, California, tossing; Irving Terjesen, New York University, blocking

Rule-Stabilizing

The best method of stabilizing the rules is conceded to be intersectional games. Last week, a West Coast team, the University of California, went to New York for the first time in history, only to be smothered 41-26, by New York University before 18,000 roaring, screaming fans in Madison Square Garden. The house could hold no more.

Unlike football, basketball merely is on the brink of the intersectional "big time." The most important movement for the development of intersectional basketball rivalry is that started last year by Ned Irish, twenty-nine-year-old promoter, who conceived the idea of putting on big games in the Garden.

Because he had several capacity crowds last year, and a minimum attendance of 6,000, the nearly bald promoter, who never played the game himself, has mapped out a more ambitious schedule for this winter.

The remaining schedule provides for nine bills and appearances by Purdue, co-champion of the Big Ten last year; Notre Dame, Kentucky, joint holder with Louisiana State of the Southeastern Conference title; North Carolina, leader of the Southern conference; Rice, from the Southwest; Temple, from Philadelphia, and Duquesne and Geneva, from Western Pennsylvania.

New York teams include New York University, beaten only once in two years, Fordham, Manhattan, St. John's and Long Island.

Games Discussed

Discussing the New York intersectional games in his syndicated newspaper column last week, Grantland Rice wrote:

"Big-time basketball in New York, to which several Middle Western teams went last year, seems the beginning of a new era in this fast, exciting winter sport, most commonly played by high schools and colleges of any sport in America. . . .

"It is pretty important to basketball. It means, we are told, the development of a sort of national idea about basketball on somewhat the plane football is regarded now."

Eddie Dooley pointed out the stabilizing influence of intersectional games in the New York *Sun* last week:

"Only by getting together on the same court, and ironing out the little differences extant to-day, can the game finally be brought to the point where, like football, it is played under virtually the same rules and the same code the country over. Intersectional games give the teams from the East and West a chance to understand the reasons that lie behind their respective attitudes, and lead to a better understanding all around."

Partly because he believes it good business, and, also, because he thinks it assures at least one "nip-and-tuck" game, Irish gives the customers two games for their money, plus showmanship.

For the benefit of customers seated behind the backboard, he introduced glass backboards. A special court, springy and fast, has a border outlined in green, enabling spectators to follow out-of-bounds play and in-bounds play more easily.

Schoolboy Feature

Another Irish feature which has been popularly received are the schoolboy foul-shooting and practice contests between halves which he thinks will do much to increase interest in amateur basketball.

Preposterously diminutive figures dribbling, feinting, pivoting, and cutting for the basket between halves of the big game last week brought roars of applause.

According to Irish, basketball is played by more people than any other sport with the exception of soft-ball and golf. Its advantage over hockey, which has been a great success in the Garden, is that the ball always can be seen by the spectators. The puck is harder to follow.

If college basketball ever reaches the intersectional heights attained by football. Ned Irish and his Madison Square Garden will deserve the major credit for providing the ladder, if not the final push.

Richest Purse

The richest purse in golf goes to the winner of the Miami Biltmore $10,000 open. Last week, Horton Smith strolled off the home-green at the Florida course, winner of the tournament and $2,500. He played the seventy-two holes for a total of 281, breaking the tournament record by six strokes.

Smith, tall, blond, and good looking, came out of the Ozarks six years ago, and, during the season of 1929-30, won thirteen open tournaments, including a victory over Bobby Jones at Savannah. The sensational record was somewhat blurred by subsequent performances, but his play in the Miami open last week was in the nature of a comeback.

Smith put together rounds of sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-two, and seventy, which was good enough to beat the best field of professionals ever assembled for the event. Ted Turner, of Clementon, New Jersey, and Ky Laffoon, of Chicago, tied for second, three strokes behind Smith.

Smith explained he won because he had it coming to him:

"I just felt subconsciously that I was due for something. I played well, and got good breaks."

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Sport Shots

Best: In polo, the best players rate the highest handicaps. No player ever has been assigned a higher handicap than ten goals. Ratings announced last week by the United States Polo Association put twenty American players at seven goals or higher. No other polo-playing country boasts such strength.

The best of the American players, and the world's leading poloist, is Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., whose dashing mallet-clicking and heady generalship last season sent him back to ten goals for 1935. Ranked at nine goals in 1934 because of an injury which hampered his play, Hitchcock has been at No. 10 thirteen times.

Only one other player, Foxhall Keene, ranked at ten goals for fourteen years, has had a better record. Hitchcock alone was ranked at ten goals for 1935.

"His return to top form," Peter Vischer wrote in *Polo*, "was one of the outstanding features of the season. It is safe to assume he will be one of the first to be invited to go to London next year for the International Matches."

* * *

Polls: The most exciting event in women's sports for 1935 was the comeback of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody in the finals of the women's tennis tournament at Wimbledon, England, last summer. For her victory over Miss Helen Jacobs, Mrs. Moody last week rated first place in the Associated Press poll of sports-writers for the outstanding individual woman performer.

Second place went to Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, who achieved another comeback in winning the women's national golf title for the sixth time. Third place was awarded to tiny, tow-headed Mary Hoerger, who won the national senior A.A.U. three-meter diving championship last July before she had celebrated her twelfth birthday.

Heavyweight champion of the world in everything except name, young Joe Louis was rated the outstanding male athlete for 1935 in the A.P. poll. For his second consecutive sweep through the ranks of amateur golf, W. Lawson Little, Jr., received second place. Third went to Jesse Owens, Ohio State University track-and-field star.

* * *

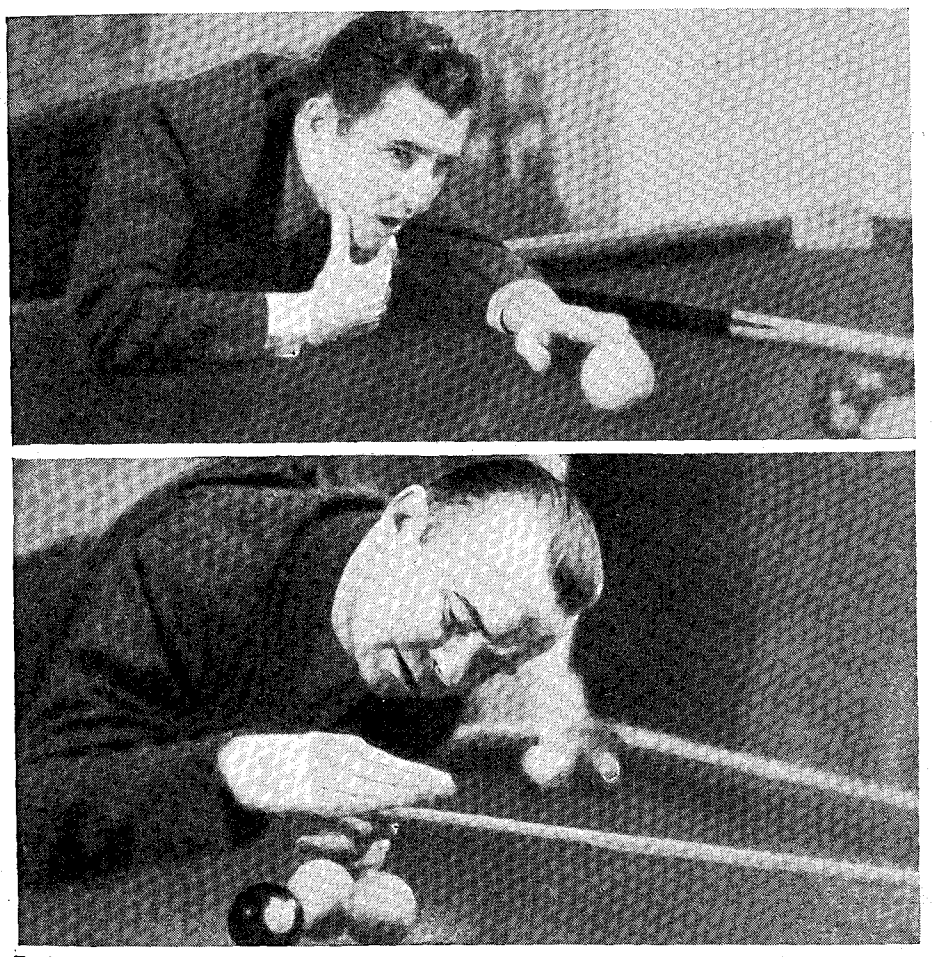
"Hypocrisy": December winds annually beat the blasts of college professors against professionalism in football across the country. Last week, Grantland Rice, top-flight sports-columnist, walked into the storm via his syndicated newspaper column.

Said he: "Almost every one who knows anything at all about college football, knows that thousands of college players are being scouted, proselyted, given athletic scholarships and handed paying jobs of one sort or another. . . . Why not? What's the harm? All right—what's the harm in full publicity?

"Why not move out into the open? Why carry on the greatest hypocrisy any amateur sport has ever known?"

Old Game in New Dress

Pocket Billiards Trips Into New Era Under Egis of Shrewd Promotion and Imaginative Showmanship—Tournament Successful



Keystone

Candid camera catches two players in pocket-billiard tournament. (Above) William Mosconi, youngest player, and (below) Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland veteran, makes certain the balls are "frozen"

Pocket billiards, known simply as pool in the days before the game picked up a pedigree, respectability, and polish, tripped bashfully into a new era last week.

One reporter was so impressed by the color-swashed setting for the world's pocket-billiard championship which wound up at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York last week that he compared it with a "rajah's palace" decorated with "cockatoos of beautiful plumage."

No other pocket-billiard championship ever held rivaled in tone and showmanship this thirteen-day tournament.

Play Broadcast

The spectator looked down on a streamlined, claret-covered table which squatted gracefully on smooth, clean chromium legs, contrasting pleasantly with the cumbersome supports of the old-fashioned, green-covered table.

Celebrities watched the play from the tiers of green-and-gold arena-seats.

Some of the players they saw were Erwin Rudolph, who paid for his first pocket-billiard lesson with his lunch-money; William Mosconi, twenty-two-year-old baby of the tournament; James Caras, who celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday last week by clicking off a run of 104, highest run achieved in a pocket-billiard championship since 1929; George Kelly, winner of the national championship last year, and Frank Taberski, former Schenectady milkman, and six times winner of the pocket-billiard crown.

"Contrary to general opinion," J. P. Allen wrote in the New York *Sun*, "the majority of the foremost pocket-billiard champions are about as quiet as the proverbial mouse. Taberski might easily be taken for a Methodist elder."

Neither quiet nor elderly is young Mosconi, who has been manipulating a cue since he was six.

A sharp contrast to Rudolph, whose nerveless play has carried him to four world championships, Mosconi is the fastest billiard-player of the day, grinds the chalk viciously into the cue, taps the floor with his foot while the balls are being racked, and throws himself into a chair, dejected, after missing a shot.

Mosconi, who would rather play pocket billiards than anything else, keeps in condition by tap-dancing. He makes a good living out of his tours.

Rudolph plays the violin to increase the suppleness of his fingers. He neither drinks nor smokes, and believes fervently that perfect coordination of hand, brain, and eye can be gained only by the billiardist who trains like a varsity athlete.

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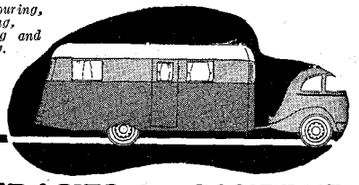

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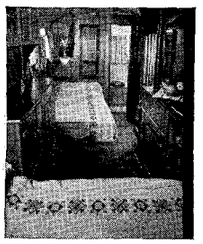

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Our Growing Pacific Problem

By Robert S. Pickens

Preface by Col. Theodore Roosevelt

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Utility Tests for Gun-Dogs

Field Trial Designed to Give Average Shooting Dog Chance to Prove His Worth—First of Its Kind—Held at Saybrook, Connecticut

Hunting-dog fanciers packed off to Saybrook, Connecticut, last week for a look at a sight none of them—nor for that matter any one else—had ever seen before: two free-for-all shooting dog stakes open to "any recognized breed of upland game-bird dog."

For years sportsmen who shoot over their own dogs on hunting trips, but never run them in field trials, have attended the field trials held separately for pointers and setters, spaniels, and retrievers.

After watching the top-flight gun-dogs compete in the organized trials, they have slid fingers of scorn down wrinkled noses, hooted at the idea that field trials simulated actual hunting conditions, and cut the air with statements that their own dogs could do better.

Out of this challenge sprang a movement designed to bring together all sorts of hunting dogs from highly schooled setters and spaniels to "lowly meat hounds" that dig out the game for their masters, but lack the style and finish of the field-trial performer.

Robert H. Moore, who has charge of the annual field trials of the American Spaniel Club at Huntington, Long Island, organized last week's trials at Saybrook.

Edwin Levick Photograph

Earlsmoor Dick, springer spaniel, retrieving a pheasant to Dr. Samuel Milbank, his owner

Answering the call of Mr. Moore—who not only shoots over his cockers, but takes them sailing with him on Long Island Sound to boot—for entries were owners of setters, German short-haired pointers, pointing griffons, and some of the best-known field-trial cockers and springers in the East.

Consistent Winners

Among the consistent field-trial winners entered were Champion High Time Elcova, owned by Elias C. Vail of Poughkeepsie, New York, and rated the finest hunting cocker of the day; Bozo's Bar Mate, springer owned by Mrs. A. R. Moffit of Poughkeepsie, two field trial cockers owned by Ferrier T. Martin of Noroton, Connecticut, and three noted springers from Fishers Island, New York.

Instead of the official guns and the professional and expert amateur field-trial dog-handlers, each dog was worked by his owner, who shot his own birds and did his own handling. Dog and master were judged as a team, getting points for the dog's ability to find game and bring it to his master's bag.

There were two stakes: "Game in Bag" for all-comers, and another on Sunday, December 22, for "finished gun-dogs." In the first stake the deciding factor was the efficiency and dispatch with which game was brought to the bag. Unlike the regular field-trial rules, there was no penalty chalked up against a dog that "broke shot," or rushed to the bird after his owner had shot it. The dog, however, was required to remain under control while going to the bird.

Spaniels were expected to hunt for birdy cover within gunshot. In other words, they were supposed to "work to the gun" instead of disregarding it. Pointers and setters were required to make no false points, but to hold a bird with certainty and confidence.

Each dog was judged on a basis of ten points "by the method with which he locates birds in proximity to the gun and his ability to find dead or crippled birds, also his acceptance of directions and co-ordination with the handler." The handler rated two points "by his ability to help the dog by directions when necessary and to let the dog alone to work out his bird," and to kill birds cleanly.

In the finished gun-dog stake, the dogs followed the same rules except that they were required to be under perfect control and to remain absolutely steady when the hunter's gun went off and the bird flew into the air.

Educational Value

Writing on the Saybrook trial in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Lawrence B. Smith, of Millbrook, New York, a noted authority on shooting and field dogs, said: "In my humble opinion, this is one of the biggest steps that has so far been taken toward creating interest in field trials as they are held to-day, to say nothing of the educational value of the trial.

"The modern field trial is, I believe, to the average gun-dog owner, and hunter, a competition where none but dogs of the highest field-trial ability have a chance, and they are therefore loath to compete with a dog they feel may not show well in comparison in the field, no matter how excellent it may be as a shooting dog."

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Comforts of Home on Wheels

250,000 Year-Round Motor-Gipsies; Trailer-Cars Fill Roads to Florida; Swarm of Builders' Factories Humming

"I see no reason to keep on working, grinding on and on till I die: I'm going to buy one of those trailer things, hitch it to my car, and my wife and I are going to take eight or nine months going to the Coast by way of Florida."

A New York business man, just retired with a competence saved for forty years, was speaking. His children had grown up, married, and were doing well for themselves. He and his wife always had wanted to travel—but they liked home comforts, too.

So they closed their home in a New Jersey suburb, and bought a new one—on wheels. Then they became motor-gipsies, as this new class is called. Noting a new social trend, in which the urge of this retired business man and his wife is typical, *Woman's Home Companion* sent Theodore Pratt to investigate.

His survey disclosed that already no fewer than 250,000 persons have stopped paying rents anywhere to live on wheels all the year round. By summer, he concluded, 500,000 will have left their homes to see America from house-cars and trailers.

© International

Luncheon for four in a modern automobile trailer

Expanding Gipsydom

"To-day, twenty-two companies, chiefly in Ohio and Michigan, are busy manufacturing all sorts of motor-vans," he found. "There can be no doubt that the growing appeal of outdoor life, the construction of great camps, the steadily expanding network of fine roads, are temporarily or permanently converting all sorts of people into motor-gipsies."

To care for these modern American nomads, trailer-cities have been and are being built upon real-estate developments. Other units are municipally owned. There is a Federal chain of camps for both trailer and other tourists, chiefly in national parks.

The largest trailer-camp is at Sarasota, Florida. There, last winter, more than 2,000 trailer-tourists lived at one time in this elaborately laid-out village.

Writing for the New York *Times* from Lakeland, Florida, Harris G. Sims tells more about the Sarasota trailer-colony:

"While all the States along the Gulf of Mexico attract trailers during the winter months, most of these vehicles eventually show up in Florida, for it is at Sarasota that the self-styled 'Tin Can Tourists of the World' hold their Convention each year. The novel conclave for this season has been announced for February 10 to 17.

"A few years ago their radiator-caps were adorned with an ordinary tin can which served as an emblem of identification, but improved vehicles have made this emblem incongruous and infrequent. . . .

"This year the vehicles that are to be seen all along the Southern border of the United States have an improved appearance, and many new gadgets have been added to the interior for convenience, as well as for looks.

"Few who choose this method of seeing the South are content with shoddy, poorly-equipped vehicles. Most of them take pride in dressing up their trailers to suggest Pullman-car comfort."

Noting that "there is scarcely an industry which has had so lusty a growth as trailer-manufacture," *Business Week* tells about "a semitrailer 'land yacht,' designed along air-plane lines, and pulled by a passenger-coupé," and "de luxe semitrailers which are homes on wheels, as are the 'land yachts,' with bed, kitchen-equipment, refrigeration, homelike furniture. Prices range from $2,000 to $5,000.

"The swarm of small companies making passenger-trailers for the 'tin-can tourist-trade' get $300 to $600 for their products.

"Sales of passenger-trailers of varying sorts are expected to grow in the next five years, perhaps lead to a stabilization of what is now mostly a hit-or-miss industry."

Dwellers on Wheels

"Trailer-manufacturers can not meet the current demand," Ralph Baker related in *The American Mercury*. "One authority, after a survey of the situation, makes the prediction that within twenty years half the population of the United States will be living in these motorized homes. Even should this prophecy prove only one-fourth true, it suggests a profound change in our social and economic life. . . .

"In order to appreciate the possibility of this movement assuming large proportions, it is only necessary to consider the economic advantages. When it is possible to live comfortably for less than half of what the present manner costs, with the added advantage of mobility, it is not unreasonable to suppose that many families, tho tied down to their jobs, will move out of houses into trailer-cars, parked on vacant lots, in relatives' back yards, or whatever location is at hand. They are doing it now. . . .

"It must be borne in mind, too, that altho the traveling home can travel, it can also settle down, providing all the economies of a trailer-car, together with the advantages of a fixed residence."

Depression "Taken for Ride"

"*Santa Claus* is taking the depression for a sleigh-ride," reported the Philadelphia *Record* last week about holiday sales in its city. Other late reports indicated a banner year for retailers.

A flash survey by the National Retailers Dry Goods Association brought hundreds of cheerful telegrams from its 5,000 members. Some typical answers:

Davenport, Iowa: "Local business best since 1930, with credit sales unusually brisk."

Fort Wayne, Indiana: "Looks as tho we have a chance of equaling 1929 figures."

Richmond, Virginia: "December business indicates that it will be the largest December volume since 1929."

The Association noted that every part of the country shared in the upward movement. It reported sales increases of 9.5 per cent. for the first twelve shopping days in December, as compared with the similar period last year.

"If this pace is maintained until the end of the month," Channing E. Sweitzer, Association Director, said, "the prediction of a $4,500,000,000 retail business for the month will be substantially fulfilled, and department-store sales will have reached their highest total since 1930."

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More Life in the Steel Trade

Jones & Laughlin Plant Proposes $40,000,000 Financing; New Mill for Lighter Products; Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Steps Up

Steel companies made prominent news last week.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, fourth biggest in the industry, disclosed the largest "new money" financing plan since passage of the "Let-the-Seller-Beware" Securities Act of 1933.

The company's letter to shareholders asked for approval of the creation of a $100,000,000 first mortgage on corporation properties. The company would issue and sell $40,000,000 in bonds at this time and reserve the balance for future use.

Pittsburgh rejoiced that $25,000,000 of the new money would go to erect a strip-and-sheet-mill in its area.

"For more than three-quarters of a century," the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* commented, " 'J & L' have kept on demonstrating their faith both in the future of Pittsburgh and the steel industry. . . . If Pittsburgh ever was threatened with loss of its prestige as the capital of steel, this is added evidence that its hold upon the position still is strong. . . .

"In the construction of such plants, to say nothing of the employment that will come in their operation, there are additional jobs for thousands, in the supplying of materials and equipment as well as in the building of the new mills."

Industry Expanding

Construction of the strip-and-sheet-mill will mark the entry of Jones and Laughlin into the lighter steel business as contrasted with the heavier products. It will add automobile manufacturers and miscellaneous light steel users to the company's customers for pipe and heavy construction materials.

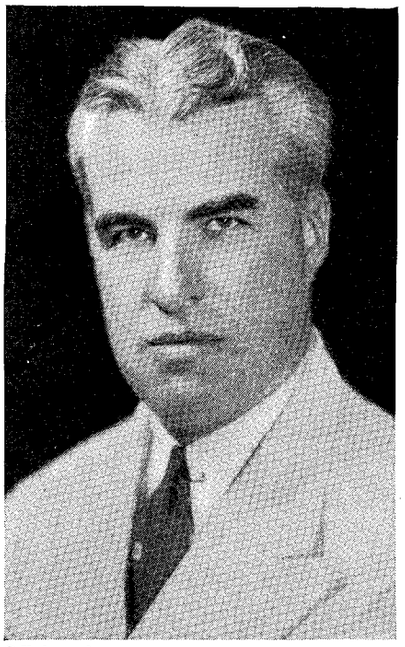
Originally established by B. F. Jones in 1850, the company became Jones and Laughlin, a limited partnership, in 1861. It is the largest steel company to retain its identity without consolidations or mergers.

The present Chairman of the Board, George McCully Laughlin, Jr., son of the original partner, joined the firm in the early 'nineties. Mr. Laughlin's blue eyes and ruddy face are familiar sights at the Smoky City's social gatherings. He smokes a pipe about the office and shies away from cameramen and newspaper men. Sturdily built, with a military walk and carriage, he tends to dress in sport clothes of the business type.

Another steel company also made headlines last week.

Two years ago, at the age of thirty-three, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., moved over from General Motors to become Vice-Chairman of the important Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation.

Financial writers dubbed him "the Crown Prince of Steel." The prematurely gray-haired young man fitted in with plans of Myron C. Taylor, Board Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, to energize the management of the corporation through appointing young men.



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Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.:
"Crown Prince of Steel"

Last week company directors elevated Mr. Stettinius to Chairman of the Finance Committee, effective January 1. Only Mr. Taylor and possibly William A. Irvin, President, outrank him in the executive hierarchy of the world's largest steel company.

The son of a former J. P. Morgan & Co. partner, the young Stettinius, by his own choice, entered a division of General Motors as a mechanic's helper.

"He is one rich man's son," declared Leslie Gould, Financial Editor of the New York *Journal*, "who has made good on his own, altho it has been a handicap to be the son of an able Morgan partner.

"The Morgans don't go in for philanthropy when it comes to picking some one to run U. S. Steel, so you can be sure that Ed Stettinius has plenty on the ball."

Burlington's Record

Payment of a dividend by the Burlington Route is not news within the "man bites a dog" definition.

This railroad system, known legally as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., has paid dividends for seventy-three consecutive years. This week the Company added another year to its unbroken dividend record. Directors last week voted to pay $2 a share on the carrier's 1,708,391 shares of capital stock outstanding.

The St. Joseph *News-Press*, in the heart of the Burlington territory, commented that the dividend announcement, "with the statement that this road has paid dividends continuously since 1862, is pleasing news to the public, which has been fearful that railroad securities were not sound investments. The Burlington proves to America what can be done under wise, safe, and efficient management."

Burlington lines sprawl out from Chicago like the fingers of a giant hand. The thumb stretches north and west to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Fingers push south and west to St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Missouri, and west to Omaha, Denver, and Billings, Montana. Branch lines form a network like the lines in the palm of a human hand.

Within this territory, the road moves the soft coal of Illinois, Iowa, and Eastern Missouri; the cattle of Nebraska and Wyoming; the corn, hogs, and potatoes of Iowa and Missouri; the wheat of Minnesota; the sugar-beets of Nebraska and Colorado.

Taken From Surplus

Last year's drought cut sharply into 1935 earnings. So the current dividend, the smallest the railroad ever has paid, was carved from surplus. But, to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, the Burlington's ability to pay a dividend in this way pointed "to the strong surplus and cash position of the road, and the improving outlook for the railroads in general. It is prudent management in good years to make provision for less fortunate times. That is what a surplus is for."

The chief beneficiaries are the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways. These two companies own 97 per cent. of the Burlington stock. Each received $1,660,358 in dividend payments.

Ralph Budd, Burlington President, who came to the railroad from the presidency of the Great Northern in 1932, is slightly under six feet tall. He has firm, blue eyes, a large, Roman nose, and sandy hair streaked with gray. A placid man, he is sometimes mistaken for a rate-clerk by strangers.

Directors Stranded

While President of the Great Northern, he decided the directors ought to know the road better. So he held directors' meetings on a special train. In the summer of 1929, soon after the company introduced the *Empire Builder*, the directors' special came upon the crack train stalled on the Montana plains. Mr. Budd released the special's locomotive to haul the *Empire Builder*, leaving his directors stranded on a spur for four hours.

James J. Hill trained him. Yet the Burlington President is not a railroad executive of the old school. He is awake to new methods. He believes the bus has its place. And, on the Burlington, he has sought to win back passenger traffic by putting Diesel-powered, stream-lined trains on important daylight runs. His *Zephyr*, on the line between Kansas City and Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, was the first such train in service.

"There is a niche in the passenger service into which the *Zephyr*-type train will fit, and in that place it will increase revenue and reduce cost of operation," Mr. Budd wrote in *The Atlantic Monthly* last May. "At present the particular niche seems to be in relatively small trains on daylight runs."

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Gamut of Industry

Manufacturing, at Peak, Employed 8,800,000, Says Ford Spokesman

Industry proper in this country, at its highest peak, in its busiest time, never employed more than 8,800,000 persons, William J. Cameron, radio spokesman for the Ford Motor Company, declared last week.

Other lines of business "not classified by the Government as industry," he said, "account for about 40,000,000 of our normal 48,000,000 jobs." Therefore, industry proper can not meet demands of government officials that it "employ, at once, the 11,000,000 persons who, Washington says, are unemployed, or take the consequences."

The Ford spokesman pointed out that, according to the Department of Commerce, "industry is comprised under the sixteen main branches of production which supply the nation's basic commodity requirements, ranging from food, wood, and textile products, to the iron, steel, and transportation-equipment industries, including the automobile."

Larger Groups Listed

Without this limit, he said, lie other lines of business whose employees perform five-sixths of the nation's work. Mr. Cameron listed the larger groups in this category:

"Ten million are attached to agriculture. Another 10,000,000 are employed in public and personal service—teachers, lawyers, doctors, entertainers, cooks, and so forth.

"Wholesale and retail trade engages between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 more . . . 4,000,000 earn their living in transportation and communication, another 4,000,000 in construction of buildings, streets, and highways, and 1,500,000 engage in forestry, fishing, and mining."

Two things are clear, Mr. Cameron said, concerning industry proper. "First, that any group which normally employs less than 9,000,000 persons, of whom probably 7,000,000 are now at work, can not possibly be said to have 11,000,000 of its people out of work. It never had that many people.

"And, second, any group whose highest peak of business was never sufficient to employ more than 9,000,000 persons can not, even at government command, arbitrarily increase that number to 20,000,000. There never has been that much purely industrial work to be done."

"The immediate argument," explained the Boston *Post* (Ind.-Dem.), "is largely a difference in definitions. In its loosest sense, industry means all useful labor.

"The word is more commonly used, however, to mean all private enterprise except agriculture. Mr. Cameron would restrict its meaning to private manufacturing establishments alone.

"In view of the variety of meanings attached to the word, it is doubtful if the New Dealers were guilty of intentionally deceiving anybody.

"But Mr. Cameron performs a public service by pointing out what a relatively small part of our national livelihood our strictly industrial enterprises supply, and can be expected to supply."

Business Notes

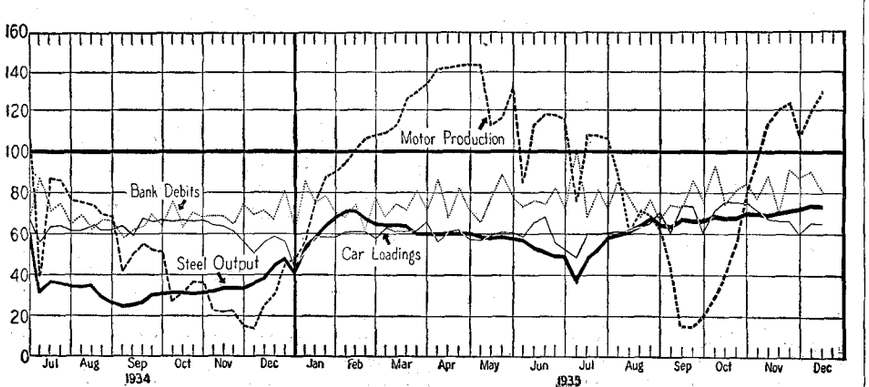
In a pre-Christmas mood, directors of two leading American companies declared dividends on their junior shares for the first time since 1932. On February 28, American Smelting & Refining Company will pay stockholders of record January 31 forty cents a share on the common stock. On January 15, Western Union Telegraph Co. will distribute a $2 dividend on its capital stock, "payable out of surplus," to stockholders of record December 27.

R. B. White, Western Union President, called attention to a statement he made to directors: "In view of business predictions coming to us, we think business for 1936 will be at least as good as in 1935, if not better."

* * *

Sunday long-distance telephoning across State borders will become cheaper if the Federal Communications Commission greets favorably new tariffs filed by American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the twenty-four associated companies comprising the country-wide Bell System.

Hitherto, interstate number-to-number calls cost about 40 per cent. less on any day from 7 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. Now the System proposes, effective January 15, to extend this discount to all of Sunday, with reduced rates in effect continuously from 7 p.m. Saturday to 4:30 a.m. Monday.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ended December 14

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The Open Forum

Townsend

Sir:—I am writing you to tell you that I was more than pleased with the article on the Townsend Plan along with the photographs of our dear old Brother and Sister Townsend in the November 30 issue.

I appreciate any publication that is fair enough to recognize the "Common People" and is willing to allow that class to be heard.

L. L. Clark.

Emporia, Kansas.

Sir:—The financial angle seems to be the main objection to the Townsend Plan. May I say to all honest objectors, if they will consult any outstanding statistician or economist who has studied this plan from the financial side of the question, we believe they will be convinced the Townsend Pension Plan will *cause no financial hardship to any special* group of citizens.

Ada A. Rose.

San Diego, California.

Sir:—Every clear-thinking American should be aroused into vigorous protest against the insidious army of high-powered spellbinders engaged in preying upon the emotions of thousands of men and women dazzled by the vision of wealth and ease via the Townsend route.

The folly of the scheme appears in the remedy prescribed by the generous Doctor Townsend. He would impose a 2 per cent. transaction tax to operate his plan—circus tickets and funerals included. The amount required would be one-half of the gross income of the United States. The kindly doctor apparently still believes in *Santa Claus.* He now proposes to make the country think likewise.

Harry Clarke.

Long Beach, California.

"Damnyankee"

Sir:—The preface to the article in the Nov. 23 issue, entitled "Lynchings Stir Southern Debate" brands you as an 1860 damnyankee, southern-hating, Lincoln-worshiping Republican.

A. H. Davenport.

Tampa, Florida.

Sir:—I thank you for publishing my letter [Nov. 9 issue] in regard to your articles on the Constitution. That is to say, part of my letter, for I noticed that you had blue-penciled the part where I referred to the Civil War as the "Irrepressible Conflict." . . .

In the past two decades or so, we have witnessed a curious and not easily explainable tendency on the part of newspapers, magazines, politicians, and writers, to accomplish what might best be described as a "whitewashing of the Lost Cause." Just what is the motive behind all this propaganda, I am at a loss to understand. . . .

It would be well if the Civil War could be forgotten. I should imagine that the South would be glad to forget it, considering that the Confederacy lost the war, and that the war ruined the South. But when we see the constant efforts to glorify the "Lost Cause," to eulogize Lee and other Confederate leaders to prove that the cause of the South was just and contrariwise, that of the North was opposite, one can not help wondering just what is the cause of such psychology. . . .

P. E. Jameson.

Saugus, Massachusetts.

[The deleted sentence to which Mr. Jameson refers is: "Like most compromises, these did not wholly satisfy both parties of the controversy but merely paved the way for the future and inevitable 'Irrepressible Conflict.'" —*Editor.*]

Peace Prize

Sir:—It is unfortunate that the Nobel Committee decided not to award a peace prize this year, as quoted by you in your "Topics in Brief," of December 14.

In my humble opinion I think there is no more deserving individual than Haile Selassie, who not only disliked war, but prayed, pleaded, and begged for peace.

Harold Mandell, D.D.S.

Kingston, New York.

Beg Pardon

Sir:—I respectfully call to your attention a misstatement which appeared in your usually well-informed periodical. I refer to that regarding Senator William Gibbs McAdoo urging the veterans to march on Washington in behalf of the Adjusted Service Compensation Certificate payment, which was printed on page 8 of your December 7, 1935, issue.

You no doubt based this statement on an *incorrect report in a Los Angeles morning* newspaper politically opposed to Senator McAdoo, misquoting his remarks at a Veteran Mass-Meeting on Wednesday, November 21. Retraction by that same publication was printed the morning following the printing of the incorrect statement.

One day later Senator McAdoo issued the following:

"A statement published in a local Los Angeles newspaper that in a speech before veterans' organizations November 21 I advocated that veterans march on the National Capitol and use military tactics in demanding the bonus, is wantonly false. I have never advocated such a foolish policy and do not now."

(Signed) "W. G. McAdoo."

Norman Lyon,
Commander—17th District, American Legion, Department of California.

Los Angeles.

Inflation

Sir:—A question asked in "The Open Forum" of a recent issue—why, if government bonds are good, paper money is not equally good—illustrates a common fallacy. The bonds are good—if they are—because they carry a promise of repayment in real money. Paper money is equally good if it carries the same promise and it makes not a particle of difference whether the promise be printed on paper money or a bond.

The practical point is that often such money carries no such promise or, if it does, there is little expectation of the promise being kept. The question of inflationary effects of issuing either and the means by which it may be controlled in either case is, of course, another matter, but there can be no comparison between obligations carrying a definite and trustworthy promise and those based on no such pledge.

Gilbert M. Tucker.

Albany, New York.

Teacher's Oath

Sir:—In The Digest for December 14, a lady says, "If we are going to require all teachers to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, why should we not require every voter to take that oath?"

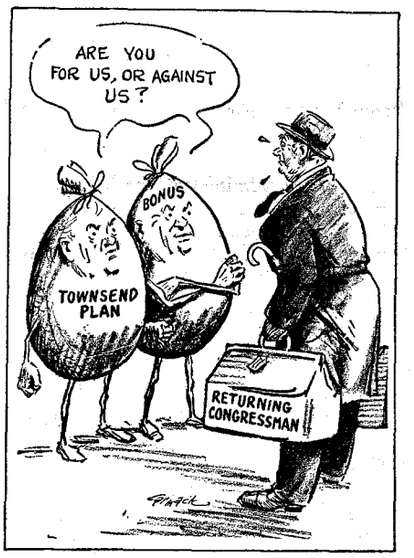
Well, don't we—when they come to register? And it would not be amiss to require it of every one every time he comes to the polls to vote.

Almost everybody who holds public office and draws government pay, has to take the oath. Why shouldn't school teachers? It would at least emphasize the fact that only loyal Americans are wanted as teachers in our schools.

If they can't take the oath of loyalty, they should not be employed, or supported out of the public Treasury; and if they take it and violate it, they should be prosecuted for such a breach of trust.

J. E. L. Winecoff.

Florence, South Carolina.



The Reception Committee

—Carmack in
The Christian Science Monitor

Glad to Oblige

Sir:—Re: Your December 14 issue. Page 2: I will appreciate very much if you will explain what you meant by titling your cartoon, showing the hand-clasp between the United States and Canada, "Homeric Nod."

Lewis S. Simon.

Brooklyn, New York.

[The cartoon, reprinted from the November 23 issue, of The Literary Digest, was renamed "Homeric Nod" because of the artist's explanation, given on the same page, of his slip in drawing left instead of right hands. He, of course, had in mind the following quotation from Horace: "I, too, am indignant when the worthy Homer nods; yet in a long work it is allowable for sleep to creep over the writer." —*Ars Poetica.—Editor.*]

Error

Sir:—In the article about Doctor Hrdlicka, in the December 14 issue, you say "his ship plowed past the Statue of Liberty."

Now it was long after 1882 (the date of Doctor Hrdlicka's arrival in this country) when the Statue was erected, because when I "plowed" into New York in 1883 it was nowhere in evidence.

William Bestie.

Memphis, Tennessee.

[Our error. The Statue of Liberty was not unveiled on Bedloe's Island until October 28, 1886.—*Editor.*]

Bouquet

Sir:—I was delighted with the December 7 issue of The Literary Digest.

I sincerely hope you will continue to make all numbers as splendid as the one of December 7.

Yours truly,
Julia Helen Robinson.

Fallston, Maryland.

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Current Events

December 14.—First girls' boarding school established in Chicago by Government will be opened soon under Works Progress Administration; 130 girls between sixteen and twenty-five to be selected from relief-rolls throughout Illinois and trained in three-months' course in "community leadership."

Dr. Robert W. Hockman, twenty-eight-year-old medical missionary in charge of American Red Cross Unit No. 1 on Ogaden front, killed while examining unexploded Italian bomb at Daggah Bur, Ethiopia.

Officials in Laurel, Delaware, to enforce ordinance requiring a day's work for the town from every male old enough to vote; those who desire may pay $1 instead.

December 15.—Mass-meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, of more than 300 Iowa labor and unemployed delegates vote State-wide strike on WPA projects effective January 2; demand prevailing rate of wages.

Six persons burned to death as flames envelop their four-room farm house near Carnegie, Oklahoma; defective flue caused blaze.

Governor Frank H. Cooney of Montana dies in hospital at Great Falls, Montana, after being stricken with heart ailment while on train en route home from Florida.

More than 8,000 musicians formerly on relief have received jobs in music projects under WPA, according to Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, Director of music projects; 162 projects in nineteen States now in operation; 17,000 to be employed eventually.

Answering Patrick Cardinal Hayes's statement that birth-control advocates were "prophets of decadence," thirteen non-Catholic clergymen appealed to Catholic Church to adopt a hands-off policy outside its own membership.

December 16.—George A. Parker, Secretary to President of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Virginia, announces it has signed $11,900,000 contract in Washington to build a superliner for United States Lines; 1,500 men to be employed on project for twenty-eight months.

Relief worker of WPA in Los Angeles, returned after being discharged and shot seven fellow workers, six of whom died; police rushed him to jail to prevent lynching.

Thelma Todd, motion-picture actress, found dead in automobile in her garage at Los Angeles, apparently from monoxid fumes; Grand Jury investigating case.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association writes Secretary of State Hull that it will cooperate in fulfilling terms of reciprocal trade agreement with Canada.

Representatives of virtually all States meet with Social Security Board at Washington and give assurances that they will submit estimates about January 1 of amounts they will provide toward Federal-State old-age pensions.

Postmaster General James A. Farley calls meeting of Democratic National Committee in Washington on January 9 to fix time and place of Party's National Convention.

Finland, only nation consistently to pay War-debt, hands $230,453 to U. S. Treasury.

December 17.—President Roosevelt announces plan to ask Congress for $500,000,000 appropriation for Public Works Administration in 1936.

Connecticut Superior Court injunction prohibits agents of Westchester County (New York) Liquor Dealers' Association from "molesting" New Yorkers purchasing package-liquor in Connecticut to escape higher New York taxes.

War Department awards contract for 100 attack-planes to Northrop Corporation of Inglewood, California; spare parts sufficient for fifteen planes included in $2,560,074 order.

Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama grants Christmas paroles to 500 convicts at Montgomery; all promise to return to prison by January 3.

Temporary injunctions restraining Collector of Internal Revenue from collecting a 15 per cent. gross-revenue tax under Guffey Coal Control Act granted to nineteen Tennessee mining companies by Federal Judge John J. Gore at Nashville.

December 18.—Edward Metelski and Paul Semenkewitz, objects of extensive police search since their escape December 14 from Middlesex County Jail, New Brunswick, New Jersey, surrender as police close in on them at Newark.

Mister Chairman

—Batchelor in the New York Daily News

Nation-wide drive to reduce toll of death and injury from accidents on land, at sea and in the air begun as 500 delegates meet in Washington to study causes; President Roosevelt pledges help.

Caleb Milne 4th, 24-year-old actor and writer, who had been missing since December 14, found gagged and bound in ditch near Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Ages-old 9 o'clock curfew ordered enforced in Los Angeles, to continue through holiday season, as police order all boy and girl minors to keep off streets after that hour unless accompanied by an adult.

Dr. Adelaide Steele Baylor, one of most widely-known women educators in country, dies in Washington after month's illness.

Snapping-turtle soup *(Chelydra Serpentina)*, canebrake rattler *à la* Roosevelt, diamond-back rattler *à la* Okefinokee, Gifford potatoes and Garnett corn, assorted pies, and nuts—so read the menu at a dinner given in honor of William G. Hassler, herpetologist of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

December 19.—Reciprocal trade agreement between United States and Honduras signed at Tegucigalpa; similar agreements have been signed with Cuba, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia, Canada, Belgium, and Sweden.

U. S. immigration authorities prevented Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese Christian leader, from landing in United States to begin speaking tour in behalf of more ardent Christianity.

Federal Jury at Bismarck, North Dakota, acquitted former Gov. William Langer and two other former State officials of charges of conspiracy to obstruct Federal relief legislation by soliciting contributions from workers paid with Federal relief and highway funds.

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

Bodanzky — opera conductor — as spelled, with *a* as *ah: bo-dahnz'ky.*

Jooss—German ballet-master (p. 21) —rimes with *dose: yoss.*

Jorgulesco, Jonel—scene designer—change *j* to *y: yo-nel' yor-goo-les'ko.*

Lazzari — contralto — she gives it, *lahdz'ah-ri.*

Lundborg, Arne—scene designer—*a* of *art*, *u* of *sun: ar'ne lun'borg.*

Morelli—barytone—just *mo-rel'li.*

Panizza, Ettore—opera conductor—each *e* of *yet: et'to-re pah-nee'tzah.*

Pelletier—opera conductor—*pell-tee-ay'* (*tee-ay*, almost one syllable).

Raidich—basso—as if spelled *ray-deesh'.*

Schoop—Swiss ballerina (p. 21)—as if spelled *shoop.*

Szantho—contralto—she says, *sahn'-to.*

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This is Real Money

"Today I received a check for $20.00 for a story. Another I sold for $34.00. Not bad for a beginner, is it? The other day I counted up just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,620.00."

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Stamford, Texas.

How do you KNOW you can't WRITE?

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

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If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Consistent.—"The Bedouins," says a returned traveler, "are as arrant thieves as ever." Still silently stealing away.—*Punch.*

Sinecure.—"Are you a clock watcher?" asked the employer of the candidate for a job.

"No, I don't like inside work," replied the applicant, without heat, "I'm a whistle listener."—*Troy (N. Y.) Times-Record.*

No Glutton.—Unseen by the referee, the all-in wrestler bit his opponent severely.

"You're biting," hissed the sufferer.

"Well," gasped his adversary, "do yer expect me to swaller yer in a lump?"—*London Bystander.*

No Need.—One of the fruit-stall men in the city market was striving hard to add a few cents to the total of his sales.

"We've got some fine alligator pears," he suggested.

"Silly," laughed the very, very young housewife. "We don't even keep a goldfish."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

A Legacy.—Two London cabmen were glaring at each other. "Aw, what's the matter with you?" demanded one.

"Nothing's the matter with me."

"You gave me a narsty look," persisted the first.

"Well," responded the other, "now you mention it, you certainly have a narsty look; but I didn't give it to you."—*Tit-Bits.*

Definite Proof. — TEACHER — "Johnny, who was Anne Boleyn?"

JOHNNY—"Anne Boleyn was a flat iron."

TEACHER — "What on earth do you mean?"

JOHNNY—"Well, it says here in the history book 'Henry, having disposed of Catherine, pressed his suit with Anne Boleyn.'"—*Santa Fé Magazine.*

Comeback.—"I want a shave," said the disgruntled Sergeant as he climbed into the barber's chair. "No haircut, no shampoo, no rum, witch hazel, hair tonic, hot towels or face massage. I don't want the manicurist to hold my hand, nor the bootblack to handle my feet. I don't want to be brushed off, and I'll put on my coat myself. I just want a plain shave, with no trimmings. Understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber quietly. "Lather, sir?"—*Troy (N. Y.) Times-Record.*

And Hawthornes High.—Then there is the magazine story of grandmother who was bitterly opposed to gambling games—especially poker—but gave her sanction to the playing of authors. So the grandchildren engaged her interests in the game of her choice. Her enthusiasm increased as the game progressed, and while she knew that the cards used were a deck of authors, she didn't know that the game she was playing was poker, and that grandmother was enthusiastically playing Whittiers wild.—*Charlie Townsley in Great Bend Tribune.*

Only Kidding.—A Frenchwoman whose mate threw her off a cliff 100 feet high has refused to prosecute. Maybe he convinced her it was a bluff.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Quite Different.—Said the chairman of a certain society at its annual meeting: "In most kindred associations half the committee does all the work, whilst the other half does nothing. I am pleased to place on record that in the society over which I have the honor to preside it is just the reverse."—*El Paso World News.*

Tragedy—"Yes," said the old man. "I have had some terrible disappointments, but none stands out over the years like the one that came to me when I was a boy."

"And what was it?"

"When I was a boy I crawled under a tent to see a circus and discovered it was a revival meeting."—*Lewiston Journal.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

And Period Ham?—For Sale—Strictly fresh eggs 35c doz., call at Hall's Antique & Gift shop.—*Winsted (Conn.) paper.*

Animated Spaghetti.—Q—— W—— & Mrs. V—— prepared a real good worm supper for the M—— family Thursday.—*Grinnell (Kan.) paper.*

Driving the Point Home.—East Rochester, O. (UP)—Not thrice but three times has lightning struck the barn on the Henry Summer farm.—*Santa Cruz (Cal.) paper.*

Discount on Twins?—
Smashing Low Prices in this
BABY SALE!
—*Pittsburgh paper.*

Clothes for All.—The stately young bridge was lovely in a wedding outfit of green silk, daintily trimmed in white, and worn with a matching turban and accessories.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) paper.*

Demand for Suckers.—
ROD AND GUN
CLUB SETS FISH TRAPS;
SEEK MORE MEMBERS
—*Burley (Idaho) paper.*

Or Messenger Pigeons.—American air mail contracts will be awarded only to American companies using American equipment and American crows.—*Twin Falls (Idaho) paper.*

Gargling Lynxes?—
SALT WATER IS
FOUND IN TWO
MORE WILDCATS
—*Enid (Okla.) paper.*

Rip Van Winkle.—— ——, 24 years old, of ——, is in serious condition at —— —— hospital after lying unconscious for five and a half years.—*Dryden (Mich.) paper.*

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